

JAPAN

The Pocket Guide

With Special Reference to Japanese Customs,
History, Industry, Education, Art, Accom-
plishments, Amusements, etc.

1946

JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU
TOKYO

PREFACE

This little handbook was originally published in 1939 by the Board of Tourist Industry of the Japanese Government Railways, with the object of furnishing visitors to Japan with a brief description of her geography, history, industry, religion, education, art, places of interest, etc. The present revised edition, as issued by the Japan Travel Bureau, has pretty much the same object.

In describing places of tourist interest care has been taken to mention in some detail those which are within easy access of the large population centers and which are specially attractive to visiting tourists. Moreover, in view of the fact that units of the Allied Forces are now stationed in almost every part of the country, descriptions of many places which were omitted from the first edition have been added to the present edition.

The compilers have done their best to make this little volume up-to-date in spite of the fact that, owing to the rapidly changing conditions of the country, the data available to them have been somewhat inadequate and that the pressure of time has necessitated the rushing of the booklet into print.

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PREFACE

The editors are glad to report that increased travel facilities are promised and several changes for the better in general conditions have already been noted in this country. Those interested in any particular phase of Japanese life or those desirous of making trips to any particular spot are advised to inquire for more detailed information at any branch or local office of the Japan Travel Bureau.

Finally, the compilers will be grateful for any suggestions or corrections for subsequent editions.

Tokyo, August, 1946

Japan Travel Bureau

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JAPAN

Japanese Islands—Area and Population—Climate—Average
Temperature—Japan as a Traffic Center

Japan, a crescent-like dike walling off the eastern coast of the Asiatic continent, is composed of four islands—Hokkaidō in the extreme north; Honshū, the main island; and farther south, the islands of Shikoku and Kyūshū. Hokkaidō is somewhat smaller than the State of Indiana and Honshū is about the size of the State of Minnesota. Shikoku is somewhat smaller than New Jersey, and Kyūshū equal to New Jersey and Massachusetts combined. These islands cover an area of some 147,000 square miles and have a population of some 72,000,000 at the 1945 census. It goes without saying that with its huge population concentrated within so small a compass Japan is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

The climate of Japan, on the whole, is more clement than is generally supposed; much milder, with some exceptions, than that of other lands situated within corresponding latitudes. The districts bordering on the Pacific are more moderate in temperature than those facing the Japan Sea due mainly to the warm currents that flow in the Pacific. The average temperature in August, the hottest month, is 82°F., and in January, the coldest, is 35°F.

Japan was, still is, and will probably continue to be in the future, the focal point of the Far East, for

here converge the three great routes—from America, from Europe via the Suez, and overland from Europe via Siberia. Japan's principal ports—Yokohama, Kōbe, Nagasaki, Tsuruga, Moji, etc.—are important centers of world traffic.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Characteristics of Japanese Scenery—Twelve National Parks—
Japan as a Hot-spring Land—Number of Mineral Springs—
Most Popular Spas in Japan—Spas with European Hotels

The geographical position of Japan gives her a very mild climate and ample vegetation and flowers which bloom in succession all the year round.

Moreover, Japan is a mountainous country, a solid backbone of mountains running through each of the chief islands. These mountains are mainly volcanic and assume a great variety of shapes. Cone-shaped mountains first attract the attention of travelers setting foot in Japan, Mt. Fuji being the classic example. There are, however, volcanic mountains of other shapes, some with sword-like or serrated summits, and others with still more fantastic features. The regions surrounding these volcanic mountains contain waterfalls, lakes and hot springs.

Japanese rivers, being mostly narrow, shallow and rapid, are of little use as a means of transportation, except on the lower courses of a few of the larger ones.

The abundance of excellent coast views in Japan is one of the remarkable characteristics of the

country. The well-indented coast is chiefly formed of granite rocks. The sand is white, thereby forming a striking contrast with the green pines on the seashore. Nature and man's handiwork blend with one another in Japan. The most notable example of this is found in Nikkō, where the exquisite shrines are in keeping with the beauty of the surrounding groves of old cryptomerias.

Twelve National Parks—Among the many places of scenic beauty, the so-called "Three Scenic Views"—Matsushima, Amanohashidate and Miyajima—have been famous since the Tokugawa Period. Although these places have great beauty, they are on a small scale, and their scenery appeals rather to those with classical tastes. The "Eight Scenic Views" were selected by popular vote some years ago in the joint campaign of the sister papers, the "Ōsaka Mainichi" and the "Tōkyō Nichi-nichi." They are Kegon-no-taki (waterfall), Kamikōchi (ravine), Karikachi Pass (plateau), Murotozaki (promontory), the Kisogawa (river), Beppu (hot spring), Unzen (mountains) and Towada (lake). Several years ago 12 national parks were chosen. They are: Akan, Daisetsuzan, Towada, Nikkō, Fuji and Hakone, Chūbu Sangaku (Japan Alps), Yoshino and Kumano, Daisen, Seto Naikai (Inland Sea), Aso, Unzen, and Kirishima. The first two are situated in Hokkaidō, the next seven in Honshū and the last three in Kyūshū.

Hot Springs—No country in the world is so blessed with natural hot springs as is Japan. They

include every class of springs; simple thermal, carbon-dioxide, alkaline, salt, bitter, iron, and iron-carbonate, and many sulphur springs—some with a very high temperature. In all, some 5,557 thermal and 332 cold mineral springs have been officially recorded. The hottest water used for bathing is that at Kusatsu, internationally famous for its sulphur baths, where temperature at the source is something like 148°F., reduced to 120°F. in the course of transit to the bath. But some of the mineral baths are naturally cold, and are artificially heated to permit bathing. The waters are also drunk as a remedy for diseases of the digestive organs.

Some of the spas are situated in remote parts of the country, where old manners and customs are still in evidence. Others are tourist resorts and are provided with all the modern conveniences. In Hokkaidō, the most popular spa is Noboribetsu, where, geysers spouting eight or ten feet high, boiling mud-pools and sulphur fumes may be seen. Farther south, on the Main Island, are Kusatsu and Ikao. In the Hakone district, not far from Tōkyō, there are a number of hot springs, Miyanoshita being the most famous. Another celebrated spa is Atami on the Izu Peninsula. At Beppu in Kyūshū, world-famous as "the wonderful hot-spring city," one can enjoy bathing in the sea, in the hot sand on the seashore, or in the hot water and in steam baths. At Unzen in Kyūshū there is another district of great thermal activity.

Resorts provided with European hotels and good

Japanese *ryokan* or inns (with foreign accommodations) are: Noboribetsu, Jōzankei, Yunokawa, Nikkō-Yūmoto, Ikao, Atami, Yugawara, Miyanoshita (Hakone), Yamanaka, Takarazuka, Beppu, Obama, Unzen, etc. For further particulars, consult "Hot Springs in Japan" (Tourist Library), issued by the Japan Travel Bureau.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

Founding of Japan—Growth of Imperial Power—Introduction of Buddhism—Nara Period—Fujiwara Period—Rise of Feudalism—Kamakura Shōgunate—Hōjō Regency—Muro-machi Period—Azuchi-Momoyama Period—Tokugawa Shōgunate—Meiji-Taishō Period—Modern Japan

Founding of Japan and Growth of the Imperial Power

Between the reign of the Emperor Jimmu and the beginning of the Christian era eleven emperors ruled over the regions around the present Nara. In outlying parts, such as Kyūshū in the west, and Kantō in the east, the authority of the central government was often challenged. The early people of Yamato were also threatened by successive waves of invaders from the continent. Stimulated by the Korean Kingdom, the tribes of Kyūshū gave repeated trouble to the Yamato authorities during the first century. In the reign of the Emperor Chūai (192–200 A. D.) there were further insurrections in Kyūshū, and the

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Emperor died while quelling them. His consort, the Empress Jingū, conducted an expedition to Korea to punish the fomenters of the unrest in Kyūshū, and finally subjugated Shiragi (Silla), a kingdom of Southern Korea. With the subjugation of Shiragi, all the kingdoms of Korea remained tributaries to Japan for centuries. The conquest of Korea had a very important result; it paved the way for the coming to Japan of many Koreans who introduced Buddhism and the higher civilization of the continent.

In 285 the king of Kudara in Korea sent as tribute two books, the *Confucian Analects* and *One Thousand Selected Characters*, and thus Chinese letters were introduced into Japan. Buddhism was introduced from Korea in 552; it exercised a powerful influence on Japan's early political history, and a still deeper influence on the minds of the people.

The "Seventeen Article Constitution," the first written law, which was promulgated in 604 and compiled by that enlightened Prince-Regent Shōtoku, nephew of the Empress Suiko, placed the nation on a firm foundation. It was one of the most remarkable cultural productions of this period. The Prince built many splendid temples, the Hōryū-ji Temple near Nara being a conspicuous example.

Nara Period (710-794): In this period was effected the blending of the imported civilization and the native culture in the spheres of literature, art, etc. A permanent capital was built at Nara in 710—the first in Japanese history. Nara continued to be the seat of

the Imperial Court till 794. This period, which covered the reigns of seven Sovereigns, is called the Nara period. "Man-yōshū," a collection of poems composed in this period, is acknowledged as being representative of the high standard of early Japanese literature.

Fujiwara Period (794-1185): The Emperor Kammu (781-806) was an able enlightened ruler. He removed the capital in 794 from Nara to Yamashiro, where, at a spot remarkable for its natural beauty, he built a new city called Heian-kyō, the original site of the present Kyōto. The period of about four centuries following this event is called the "Heian Period." It was the age of the Fujiwara family bureaucracy. The invention of the two forms of Japanese script, *hiragana* and *katakana*, belongs to this period. The aristocratic civilization attained its zenith in the Xth century and began to show signs of decline.

Rise of Feudalism: In the second half of the Xth century the Fujiwara family ceased to produce able men, and there came into power a very capable and ambitious sovereign, the Emperor Shirakawa, who was *monarch de jure* between 1072 and 1086, and afterwards *de facto* sovereign (under the title of Hō-ō or Retired Emperor) until his death in 1129. As Shirakawa Hō-ō, he exercised supreme power and practically broke up the Fujiwara machinery of government. He enlisted the services of the Taira and Minamoto clansmen in order to overawe the Fujiwaras.

With the appearance of Taira-no-Kiyomori, the Taira family flourished for some time, his sons and

relatives filling all the important posts of the government. The last days of the Taira clan, however, spent on the shores of the Inland Sea, encompassed perhaps the most romantic period of national history, giving impetus to innumerable popular ballads and poems. Thereafter the victorious Minamoto family, headed by Yoritomo, ruled the land for three generations.

Kamakura Shōgunate and Hōjō Regency (1185-1333): With the fall of the Tairas, most of the power fell into the hands of Yoritomo. He became, in 1192, Generalissimo of Japan, and established his government at Kamakura, which for 141 years remained the *de facto* seat of government, although Kyōto retained a measure of its former importance due to the presence of the Imperial Court.

After Yoritomo's death (1199) the power was seized by Hōjō-Tokimasa and his son, who, as the father and brother of Yoritomo's widow, made themselves masters of the field.

The country enjoyed peace under the Hōjō Regents, whose rule was marked by economy, justice and moderation, but Takatoki (1316-1326), the fourteenth Hōjō Regent, was an exception. He revelled in luxury, and was arbitrary and unjust in his administration of the government. The time was ripe for a change, and there were loyalist uprisings in many places. In the reign of the Emperor Godaigo (1318-1339), there arose several powerful local military leaders such as Kusunoki-Masashige (1294-1336), Ashikaga-Takauji (1305-1358) and Nitta-Yoshisada (1301-1338).

In the meantime, Yoshisada attacked Kamakura and destroyed the seat of the Hōjō government, and eventually the Ashikaga Shōgunate succeeded that of the Hōjōs.

Muromachi Period (1392-1568): Ashikaga-Takauji established his government in Kyōto. In the course of the Muromachi period sixteen Shōguns ruled in succession. The Muromachi period is marked by a great advance in art despite the incessant political disturbances. The Kinkaku-ji (Gold Pavilion) and Ginkaku-ji (Silver Pavilion) in Kyōto are the most conspicuous examples of the artistic tastes of this epoch. The "Noh" play and the tea ceremony developed under the Shōgun's patronage. In contrast with the times of the Hōjō Regents, which had been distinguished by its frugality and simplicity, the Muromachi period was characterized by a love of pomp and luxury.

Azuchi-Momoyama Period (1568-1600): The last hundred years of the Ashikaga Shōgunate were noted for the wars which raged throughout Japan. The central authority was well-nigh gone, and by the middle of the 16th century the country was practically divided among the provincial rulers. Out of this chaos there emerged a very important, though nevertheless unsettled, period of about three decades called the Momoyama period which marked the transformation of mediæval Japan into a unified modern state. The three principal actors of the times were: Oda-Nobunaga (1534-1582), Toyotomi-Hideyoshi (1537-1598) and

Tokugawa-Iyeyasu (1542-1616).

Nobunaga conquered nearly all the lesser warrior lords who stood in his way around Kyōtō and in its vicinity. After that, he was in the process of making himself the first man in the country when he was assassinated in 1582 by one of his generals, Akechi-Mitsuhide. His successor was Hideyoshi, who is often styled the "Napoleon of Japan." He was the son of a farmer. Within 11 days of the death of his master, Hideyoshi had destroyed Mitsuhide. The country had hardly recovered from its surprise and admiration over his spectacular revenge, when Hideyoshi started on his memorable expedition against the powerful clans in the south. He made a clean sweep of the whole land. He died in 1598, leaving his young son, Hideyori, in the care of his generals, among whom was Tokugawa-Iyeyasu.

Tokugawa Shōgunate (1600-1867): The reins of power dropped by Hideyoshi were taken up by Iyeyasu. In 1603 Iyeyasu was appointed "Sei Tai Shōgun," and set up his political headquarters at Edo (the present Tōkyō). Hence the period is also called the Edo period. The political organization of this period was most intricate and systematic.

The second Shōgun, Hidetada, spent most of the time of his Shōgunate in erecting at Nikkō the famed mausoleum in memory of his father Iyeyasu, the Tō-shōgū, the greatest triumph of decorative art in Japan. In the reign of the third Shōgun, Iyemitsu, the Christian religion in Japan was completely uprooted and

banished. Christianity was first introduced into Japan by Francis Xavier in 1549, and it gradually spread over the country. But Iyemitsu strictly prohibited the people from following its doctrine. Further, because of the dangers of foreign aggression, he put an end to Japan's foreign intercourse, with which the Christian faith was thought to be linked. Only the Chinese and the Dutch were allowed to trade at Nagasaki. Thus, the long period of national isolation during the Tokugawa regime compelled the people to turn their activity into one channel only—the perfection of the nation's inner life.

Indeed, the Edo period was the Golden Age of Japan. In the flourishing Genroku Era (1688-1704) the tendency toward elegance and artistry was conspicuous. From courtiers to rich merchants, the upper class led a most aesthetic and luxurious life. The "Kabuki" play prevailed as a popular amusement. The era boasts of Chikamatsu-Monzaemon (the Japanese Shakespeare) and many other prominent literary men, poets, artists and artisans. The period was on the whole peaceful and served as a nursery of Japanese culture.

But the coming of Commodore Perry in 1853 awakened the whole nation from its long slumber. The law of seclusion which the Shōgunate had rigidly imposed on the nation for over two hundred years was repealed in 1854.

With the opening of the country to foreign nations, a new era dawned. The fifteenth Shōgun, Yoshinobu, resigned from the Shōgunate in 1867, and the supreme

administrative authority was restored to the Throne in 1868. The seat of the Imperial Court was removed to Edo, and the old name of Edo was changed to Tōkyō.

Meiji-Taishō Period (1868-1926): One year previous to the Restoration, the Emperor Meiji came to the Throne at the age of sixteen. The young Emperor and his advisers soon saw that Japan must become modern in order to survive her impact with the West, so for the next twenty years Japan set about absorbing Western wisdom.

The early years of the Meiji Era were almost wholly given over to administrative reforms. "Kempō" or the Constitution, was promulgated in 1889, and the following year saw the first session of the Diet. In 1912 the Emperor Meiji passed away and was succeeded by the Emperor Taishō. The reign of the Emperor Meiji saw the transformation of Japan from an isolated group of islands still living in the feudal ages to a great power of the world.

In 1914, the World War broke out and Japan lined up on the side of the Allies. After the Peace of Versailles in 1919, Japan became an active participant in the League of Nations, from which, however, she withdrew in 1932.

Modern Japan (1926-): In 1926, the Emperor Taishō died and the present Emperor Hirohito ascended the Throne, the new era being named Shōwa (lit. Radiant Peace). The story of World War II—how it began and how it ended—is too well known to need more than a mere mention. It will therefore

suffice to say that, with her acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration in August, 1945, Japan entered into a new age of democracy.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Japan as a Monarchy—Imperial Diet—State Departments—
Judiciary—Local Administration

Japan is a constitutional monarchy. The Constitution* was promulgated on February 11th, 1889, and the first session of the Diet was held in the following year.

Theoretically, the Emperor holds the supreme executive power governing with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers. He exercises the legislative power through the Imperial Diet, and judiciary power in accordance with the laws and through the Courts of Justice. There is a Privy Council, which advises the Emperor on matters of important State business.

Imperial Diet—The Imperial Diet consists of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The members of the House of Peers include the Imperial Princes, Princes and Marquises, who sit by virtue of heredity; Counts, Viscounts and Barons, representing their respective ranks through mutual election; 125 Imperial nominees appointed by the Emperor for distinguished services; 4 members of the Imperial Academy; and 66 representatives of the highest tax-payers. The

* The Government has decided to amend the Constitution and it will not be long before the amendments pass the Diet.

total membership numbers some 400 in all. The House of Representatives consists of 466 members elected by the people. Labor has been represented in the Lower House since the first general election under universal male suffrage in 1928. The Diet is convoked every year towards the end of December, usually December 24th, each session lasting three months. The sessions, when necessary, can be prolonged by an Imperial order. When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session is convened. A general election takes place every four years, but in case the Diet is dissolved, it is held within one month of the date of dissolution.

State Department—The Government is administered by ten Departments of State:—Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, Transportation, Communications and Welfare. These Departments are presided over by Ministers, who, with the Prime Minister, constitutes the Cabinet.

The Judiciary—The laws are executed by Courts of Justice, which consist of a Supreme Court, seven Courts of Appeal, 51 Local Courts, and 282 Sub-local Courts. The jury system has been in force since 1928 for the trial of criminal cases.

Local Administration—For purposes of local administration Japan is divided into 46 prefectures, more accurately, 1 *To* (Tōkyō-to), 1 *Dō* (Hokkaidō), 2 *Fu* (Kyōto-fu, Ōsaka-fu), and 42 *Ken*, each of which has its own prefectural assembly of 30 or more members elected by public vote. Each prefecture is a self-gov-

erning body, and is presided over by a prefectural governor appointed by the Central Government. Each city has a municipal government, and towns and villages have a similar system run on a smaller scale. According to the latest statistics there are 176 cities, 1,761 towns and 9,202 villages in Japan.

EDUCATION

Promulgation of the Taihō Code—"Private Colleges"—The Seidō—Education in the Tokugawa Period—Modern Educational System—Number of Schools and Pupils—Primary Education—Social Education

It was in the 3rd century that Chinese letters and Confucian books were first introduced into Japan. With these books came teachers, whose descendants served for generations as the Court recorders. In the 6th century, Buddhism came to Japan bringing material progress to Japanese civilization.

At this time education was confined to the Princes and Court nobles, and it was not until the 8th century that a system for the public, based on the Taihō Code and containing provisions for a central college (*daigaku*) and provincial schools (*kokugaku*), was planned. Later on, "Private Colleges" were established in their respective "fiefs" by powerful feudal families, and the Buddhist priests established schools for the common people, but admission to these schools was limited to scions of noble families and only the Chinese classics were taught. In the Muromachi period education in the school suffered

a decline.

During the Tokugawa period, Confucianism gained a new and independent footing, and there arose many masters of Chinese culture. The Seidō (the Temple of the Sages) in Edo (Tōkyō) and a number of local institutions of higher learning, maintained by the munificence of the *daimyōs*, were the embodiment of the earliest ideas of education. The subjects taught in those times were consisted almost entirely of the Chinese classics, especially Confucianism, which aimed at the development of the virtues of the individual and the acquisition of a talent for statesmanship.

In addition to these institutions, private schools and *terakoya* (lit. "temple schools for children") appeared all over the country. The *terakoya* schools were started by Buddhist monks many years before the time of the Tokugawa Shōgunate, but at first they were more for the privileged classes, and the number of these schools was limited. Side by side with the government schools of the *samurai* class, *terakoya* education spread among the common folk in the business and farming districts. The course of study included principally reading, writing and arithmetic subjects. Lessons in the Analects of Confucius and other classics were also given without commentary. More than 15,000 *terakoya* are said to have existed in the country at the end of the Tokugawa Shōgunate.

The modern educational system was established in 1872, when elementary education was made compulsory. The elementary schools then established throughout the

country admitted children of both sexes, irrespective of class distinction, so that, as a passage in the Imperial Rescript inaugurating the new scheme reads, "Henceforward education shall be so diffused that there shall be no ignorant family in the land and no family with an ignorant member". Since the fall of the year 1945, in line with the process of democratizing Japan, the system and the principle of education have been amended on a large scale.

All education in Japanese schools is controlled by the Government, being partly entrusted to local public bodies such as the prefectural councils, towns and villages. Private individuals also are allowed to found schools and universities in conformity with certain conditions. There are more than 46,100 schools of various kinds and grades, which are attended every year by over 14,034,000 pupils.

Primary Education—Japan has 25,800 elementary schools of ordinary and higher grades, with 11,426,000 pupils. (Primary school attendance: 99.59%) The course is usually one of six years, and that of the higher grade generally two years.

Secondary Education—Out of the 2,000,000 boys and girls who leave the elementary schools annually about 10 per cent. of the boys and 6 per cent. of the girls go on to secondary schools. The sexes are taught separately in secondary schools. There are about 17,900 secondary schools, which include middle schools for boys, girls' high schools, business schools and business continuation schools. The number of middle

schools is 600. The object of these schools is to give a thorough grounding in a five-year course in such subjects as ethics, Japanese language and literature, Chinese classics, a foreign language (generally English), history, geography, mathematics, natural history, physics and chemistry, law and economics, technical studies, drawing, singing, and gymnastics. The girls' high schools, corresponding to the boys' middle schools, number some 970 and have a four or five year course.

Higher and Special Education—Youths who aspire to a university education must first enter the higher schools (*Kotō-gakki*), in which a preparatory course extending over three years is provided. There are at present 32 higher schools. The entrance requirements for these schools are practically the same as those for the fifth year of the middle schools. Similar facilities are provided in private universities, which have a three-year course preparatory to the university course.

When a student has studied in a university for three years or more and has passed a prescribed examination, he is granted a university diploma. A doctor's degree is conferred by the universities on those who have pursued their studies for a period of two years or more in a post-graduate course and on those who have been approved by the Council of the Faculty of the universities.

There are some 50 universities, state, public, and private, of which the Tōkyō Imperial University (founded in 1886) is the oldest. Keiō and Waseda in Tōkyō and



Above: Waseda University, Tokyo

Below: In the library of Tsuda Women's College in Tokyo

Dōshisha in Kyōto are best known among the private universities.

Among the many vocational schools of high grade there are technological, agricultural, commercial and merchant marine schools, where advanced courses are given in the respective subjects for graduates of secondary schools. They are generally three-year courses and lower in grade than the universities. A large number of similar institutions are also run under private management.

There are 105 normal schools and five higher normal schools for men and women, and 5 institutions for training teachers. In addition there are 78 schools for the blind, 62 schools for the deaf and dumb, and 1,912 miscellaneous schools.

Social Education—Complete as is the system of education in the schools, it is by no means sufficient to satisfy the demand by the public for an education. Those who have left school seek means of continuing their studies or of obtaining information on the changes that are constantly taking place both in their particular lines of activity and in the general progress of the world. This demand is now largely supplied by the diffusion and development of social education, which is highly encouraged by the authorities.

The most important institutions for the social education of the young men are the Youth Schools. The Youth Schools (*Seinen-gakkō*) have for their purpose the training of the young men and women who have just completed the elementary school, and who expect to

go immediately into the active life. They offer them subjects which help towards the training of body and mind, and the cultivation of character, as well as definite preparation for the special occupation or practical work which they are engaged in. The course of the study in these schools covers five years for boys, and three years for girls. These schools number some 17,000, with an attendance roll running up to 2,040,000.

Besides the youth schools, mention should be made of more than 5,000 libraries, museums numbering well over 100, lecture courses given by various bodies, books, cinemas, gramophone records and radio broadcasting, all of which are agencies for the public education of the people.

RELIGION

General Description—Nature Worship and Ancestor Worship

—Shintō placed on the Same Footing as Other Religious

Bodies—Buddhism—"Six Sects of the Southern Capital"—

Number of Temples and Adherents—Christianity—Number of Christian Sects and their Members

From prehistoric ages Japan has had an indigenous cult known as Shintō (the way of the Gods) which combines nature and ancestor worship, the chief deity in its pantheon of so-called "eight million gods" being Amaterasu-Omikami. Confucianism and Buddhism were introduced into Japan through Korea and China in the 6th century.

Christianity was introduced in the middle of the 16th century. After the great Christian revolt of Shimabara (1637-1638), it was virtually extirpated from Japan until the Meiji Restoration (1868) when freedom of religious belief was guaranteed by the Constitution. It now plays an important part in the life of the community.

SHINTŌ

Shintō is a compound of nature worship and ancestor worship. It has many Nature gods and goddesses of the sea, river, wind, fire and mountains.

Early Shintō had no organized theology or ethics, and the theorists depended much upon either Buddhism or Confucianism to interpret Shintō ideas. Then the time came for purging the alien elements to a certain extent and restoring early Shintō. At present there are 13 sects of Shintō, having some 18,000,000 adherents.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism first entered Japan via Korea in the year 552 A. D., when the king of Kudara (Korea) presented Sutras (scriptures) and images of Buddha to the Imperial Court. It was only after half a century that the Buddhist religion obtained a firm footing at the Court and in the country. Not only did Buddhism become the religion of the Court, but a code was drawn

up and the national administration was organized on the basis of the Buddhist teachings. Many of the most celebrated temples and monasteries date from this time.

Buddhism gained popularity among the people as it appealed to the deepest instincts of the Oriental heart. The Buddhism brought over to Japan was a form developed from the Northern Chinese, or "Great Vehicle" school. At first there were no sects, but many appeared as the religion developed. In the Nara period, the "Six Sects of the Southern Capital (Nara)" arose. These were the Sanron, Jōjitsu, Kusha, Ritsu, Hossō and Kegon, the first three of which disappeared later.

Buddhism in Japan was Chinese in its main features for a long time, the influence of the national genius having affected it but little. During the Heian period (794-1185), owing to the efforts of two great priests, Saichō, or Dengyō-Daishi (767-822), the founder of the Tendai sect, and Kūkai, or Kōbō-Daishi (774-835), the founder of the Shingon sect, the strong dual aspect of Buddhism was developed.

Buddhism now became all-powerful with the growth of its two great rival centers, the monastery on Mt. Kōya, south of Nara, the seat of the Shingon sect, and that on Mt. Hiei, northeast of Kyōto, the seat of the Tendai sect. With the growth of its power, however, Buddhism became secularized and corrupt, and four new sects arose in the 13th century as a result of its purification, all of which have remained powerful to the present day. These were the Zen-shū, Jōdo-shū, Shin-

shū and Nichiren-shū sects, of which the Jōdo-shū and Shin-shū are essentially one in doctrine (Amida doctrine). The Jōdo-shū was founded by Hōnen (1133-1212) and the Shin-shū by Shinran (1173-1262), Hōnen's disciple. The Zen-shū or Contemplative sect, founded by Eisai (1141-1215) and Dōgen (1200-1253), "seeks salvation by meditation and a divine emptiness." This sect found adherents among the powerful leaders and *samurai* of the Shōgun's government at Kamakura, owing to the fact that, in Zen-shū, each believer must work out his own salvation by austere discipline, bodily and mental, and thus develop will-power and self-control, character traits needed by a true *samurai*. The Nichiren sect, founded by the great patriot priest Nichiren (1222-1282), bases its teaching on the San-dharma-piṇḍarika or "Sutra of the Lotus of Truth" (Hoke-kyō). The Shin-shū and the Nichiren-shū are the most democratic sects of Japanese Buddhism. There are many sects of Buddhism at present, the number of the temples being 71,190 in 1937, and the adherents, 41,875,700. Shin-shū, Zen-shū and Shingon-shū are the most popular among the sects.

CHRISTIANITY

Between 1549 and 1638, Roman Catholic missionaries were active in Japan, Christianity having been first introduced by Francis Xavier. The Shimabara revolt, which began in 1637 and ended in January 1638,

and the strict measures taken by the Tokugawa government practically rooted out all traces of Christianity in Japan for over two centuries. Protestant missions were started about 1859 with the landing of American missionaries who came to Japan only six years after the arrival of the American envoy, Commodore Perry. They met with great obstacles at first as all the Japanese were strictly forbidden to believe in the Christian religion. With the Restoration (1868) and the withdrawal of the old edicts prohibiting Christianity (1873), the doors were officially opened to Christian teachings. The Constitution promulgated on February 11, 1889, definitely guaranteed freedom of religious faith, and since then the Christian Church in Japan has steadily grown.

There are some twenty-four Christian sects in Japan, whose members are estimated at about 310,700. The most prominent sects are the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Congregationalists.

CHIEF PRODUCTIONS AND INDUSTRIES

Agriculture—Sericulture—Tea—Stock-farming—Fruit Growing—Mining—Fishery—Salt—Forestry—Electricity—Paper Manufacturing—Rubber—Fertilizers—Arts Industry—Mechanical Industry

Agriculture—The total area of Japan is 147,441 square miles. According to the latest report, the arable land of Japan which is intensively cultivated, totals 22,938 sq. ms. (14,680,605 acres), classified approximately as follows: paddy (rice) fields, 12,326 sq. ms. (7,888,894 acres); upland (which also includes land on which rice is grown), 10,612 sq. ms. (6,791,711 acres). It will be noted that only about 15 % of the total area of Japan is arable land. The balance (or 85 %), consists of city, town and village areas, mountains, lakes, rivers, forest and waste-land. The cultivated areas are cut up into small farms. The nature and manner of cultivating the principal crops—rice and mulberry leaves for silkworm feeding—require hand-work almost altogether so that modern labor saving machinery cannot be utilized, except to a limited extent. On the uplands, where wheat, barley, etc. are grown, the individual holdings are so small that the farmer is not justified in going to the expense of machinery. In Japan, therefore, agriculture is generally carried on by age-old methods. In Hokkaidō, where some of the farms are larger than those of the Main Island, modern appliances are used to a greater extent in the cultivation of crops.

Rice is the staple crop. Every available patch of arable lowland suited to irrigation, and all the uplands that can be irrigated, are planted with rice. From planting to harvesting four months are required. The average annual crop in Japan during the five years from 1933 to 1937 was 62,757,200 *koku*, or approximately

319,762,000 bushels.

Barley, wheat, beans and other field staples are the principal crops of the upland farms. Some of these are cultivated extensively as a second crop after rice.

Sericulture—Raw silk is the principal export of Japan. It constituted about 21 % of its total exports in 1937 aggregating ¥ 467,118,000 in value. The United States takes 90 % of the silk exported from Japan. She also took in 1937 about 21 % of Japan's total exports, or ¥ 639,428,000. On the other hand about 46 % (¥ 1,269,542,000) of Japan's total imports came from the United States.

Sericulture is regarded as next in importance to rice cultivation. The mountainous districts of the prefectures of Nagano, Aichi, Gumma and Saitama lead in the production of raw silk.

Tea—The quantity of tea grown and the quantity exported do not vary greatly from year to year. The principal centers where green tea is grown for export are the prefectures of Shizuoka and Mie. Kyōto Prefecture produces tea for home consumption. The Uji district, south of Kyōto, and the Sayama district in Saitama prefecture have long been known for their production of choice tea having that distinctive flavor so popular among the Japanese. The results of recent laboratory tests show that Japanese green tea contains vitamin C which is not found in black tea.

Stock-farming—This is not a large industry in Japan, but in the past ten years it has greatly increased. The increasing demand for meat, milk and butter,

has given an impetus to this industry, especially to dairy-farming. One factor responsible for the backwardness of this industry in Japan is the dearth of extensive pasture-land, but in the grass-growing areas of Hokkaidō and the northeast districts of the Main Land, Honshū, there are now large stock farms.

Fruit growing has made remarkable progress in recent years. Most fruits produced in Japan are of excellent flavor: the melon, strawberry, loquat, fig, cherry, peach, pear, apple, Japanese mandarin, watermelon, grape, persimmon, etc.

Mining is an ancient industry in Japan. But, apart from copper, the ore deposits of Japan are not very extensive. Most of the gold and silver produced is found in Kyūshū, and copper in Honshū and Shikoku. The most valuable mineral products of Japan are coal and copper. Next comes petroleum.

The coal found in Japan, bituminous and lignites, is of tertiary formation. The Kyūshū and Hokkaidō deposits are the most extensive and valuable. In 1937, coal was exported to the amount of 1,027,000 tons, principally to China, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Philippines. The imports, mainly from Manchuria, China and French Indo-China, totalled 4,426,000 tons.

Japan was at one time the second largest copper-producing country in the world, but depression following World War I curtailed the production. The total amount of copper produced in 1936 was 78,600 tons.

The petroleum deposits are located in Niigata and Akita Prefectures. The output of crude oil in Japan is far from sufficient and a great deal is imported.

Fishery—On account of the large and constant home demand for fish, the fishing industry has always been extensive in Japan. Crab and salmon are canned in greater quantities than any other type of fish or shell-fish.

Salt—Japanese salt is taken from the sea, especially along the coasts and islands of the Inland Sea. The output of salt in 1937 amounted to 514,794 tons.

Forestry—Unlike those of the Asiatic Continent, most of the mountains of Japan are thickly wooded, because of the abundant rainfall. The wooded areas add greatly to the attractiveness of Japan's natural scenery. The most extensive wooded districts are in Hokkaidō, in Akita Prefecture, in Kiso (along the Chūō Line), in Nara, Wakayama and Miyazaki Prefectures, and on the Japan Sea slopes of the northeast part of Honshū.

Electricity—Being so mountainous, Japan has ample water-power everywhere, much of it in volume capable of generating electricity. According to the annual report of the Electric Bureau of the Communications Dept. (published in 1937 and covering the year 1936), Japan contracted for 3,408,000 k. w. of this "white coal." In addition there is a large potential supply. The report states further that there were in use 42,478,000 electric lights, 4,2220 ms. of electric railways and tramways. Foreign visitors to Japan are



Above: Selecting finished pearls for necklaces

Below: Labeling newly formed cocoons



Above: Tea-picking in an extensive plantation in Shizuoka Prefecture

surprised to find that even the small fishing hamlets are supplied with electricity, both on the streets and in the homes. The first water-power plant in Japan was installed near Lake Biwa in 1891. The first steam power-plant was placed in operation in 1887 in Tōkyō. In 1932 the coal-burning power-plants and gas-burning plants of the country had a total capacity of 1,827,131 k. w. Electric trams are in operation in the principal cities and towns, in many of the large villages, and in and around many noted resorts. Several sections of the Government Railways have also been electrified.

Paper Manufacturing—There are two kinds of paper in Japan: Japanese paper, which is made chiefly by hand as a home industry; and foreign-style paper, a product of modern mills.

The total value of the paper output in 1935 was ¥ 224,781,000, of which printing paper accounted for ¥ 90,263,000. As for Japanese paper, *hanshi* was valued at ¥ 6,696,000 and *mino-gami* at ¥ 1,755,000.

Rubber Industry—The manufacture of rubber goods is a new industry in Japan. In 1935, tires, tubes, hoses, boots, shoes, toys and other rubber goods were manufactured to the value of ¥ 135,288,000. The exports, amounting in value to ¥ 23,420,000, were principally to the United States, the Netherlands East Indies, British India, England and China.

Fertilizers—The output of fertilizers in 1935 amounted in value to ¥ 290,625,000. The chief bases of the fertilizers manufactured in Japan are products of phosphate ores and sulphites.

Artistic Industry—Japanese high-grade porcelain, lacquer and bamboo ware, silk and embroideries, *kimono*, brocades, cloisonné, damascene, etc., distinctive in their characteristic designs and superior quality, are well known in foreign parts as well. The most artistic fine-art products in lacquer are made in Kyōto, Ishikawa, Shizuoka and Wakayama prefectures; porcelain, cloisonné, etc. in Kyōto, Saga, Gifu and Aichi prefectures; silk and embroideries, in Kyōto, Fukui, Ishikawa and Aichi prefectures.

SPORTS

Native and Foreign — Sumō — Kyūdō — Swimming —
Baseball — Tennis — Football — Rowing — Track and Field
Sports — Horse Racing — Skiing and Skating — Hunting —
Fishing

Sports in Japan may be divided into native and foreign types. Of the former, those which still hold the interest of the people include Sumō (Wrestling), Kyūdō (Archery) and swimming (native style). During the past few decades the Japanese have made remarkable progress in western sports. This may be illustrated by the results they obtained at the XIth Olympiad at Berlin in 1936 and in the Davis Cup Tennis Tournaments. Baseball is pre-eminently popular among the imported forms of sport, and golf is very popular too.

Sumō is a form of wrestling, dating back to about 23 B. C. The arena for the annual matches at Edo (Tōkyō) was selected in 1781 and is now named the Kokugi-kan (National Game Amphitheater). Wrestling tournaments are held twice a year, in January and May.

Kyūdō or archery, was very popular during the Tokugawa period, notwithstanding the introduction of fire-arms. This graceful art has recently been revived, particularly among students, as an aid to mental and physical poise.

Swimming which has been a national pastime from time immemorial is one of Japan's major sports. It is quite natural that in an island country the people should be adept at swimming. In addition, the temperature of the water in summer is warm, allowing prolonged immersion. The Western "crawl" has been developed into a perfect stroke by the Japanese, who utilized it to break many world and Olympic records. An All-Japan Swimming Championship contest is sponsored annually by the Japan Aquatic Sports League, which was organized in 1925.

Baseball is played everywhere. There is a keen competition shown among the various teams. In the month of February, 1935, the first Japanese professional baseball team visited America. The greatest baseball attractions in Tōkyō are the matches organized by the leading universities of the capital, in spring and autumn. In the Kansai district, too, inter-college matches are held in summer and autumn. Also annually in

August the All Japan Secondary School Tournament and the All Japan Inter-city Tournament are held at Nishinomiya near Ōsaka and Tōkyō respectively. Among the many stadia of varying sizes, the Jingū Stadium and Kōrakuen Stadium in Tōkyō and the Nishinomiya Stadium near Ōsaka are the most famous.

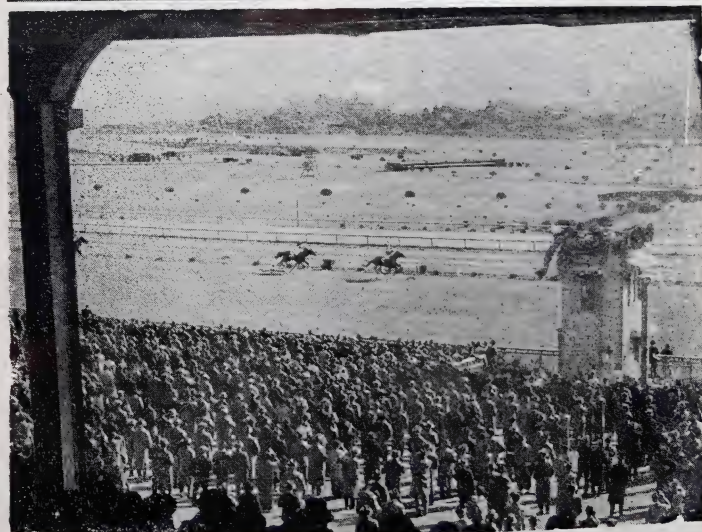
Tennis is another of the most popular of the imported games. Some of Japan's players have attained international renown in the Davis Cup Tournaments.

Football (Rugby, Association and American) was introduced into Japan later than were baseball and tennis, but it has already acquired a strong hold among the colleges and universities. The Japan Football Association was organized in 1921 in Tōkyō, and since then this sport has become popular.

Rowing has been taken up by the different colleges and universities, and contests are held every year. The Toda Course near Tōkyō and the River Seta near Kyōto are the favorite courses of the Tōkyō and Kyōto university teams.

Track and Field Sports were introduced into Japan about half a century ago, and they have been enthusiastically taken up. In 1912 Japan took part in the World Olympic Games for the first time, and at the last Games in Berlin her entries achieved outstanding results. A national athletic meeting is held in autumn each year in the Stadium of the Outer Garden of the Meiji Jingū Shrine in Tōkyō.

Horse Racing is gaining in popularity. The Tōkyō Race Club's Fuchū race-course in the suburbs



Above: Kōrakuen Stadium in Tokyo

Below: Tōkyō Race Club's course at Fuchū



Above: Meiji Shrine Stadium in Tokyo

Below: Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel's rink

of Tōkyō and the Yodo Race-Course of Kyōto are the largest in Japan.

There are eleven big race clubs, of which the most popular are the Tōkyō Club at Fuchū, the Hanshin near Ōsaka, the Nippon at Yokohama, and the Kyōto Club at Yodo. Horse races are held semi-annually, in the spring (March—July) and in the autumn (August—December).

Skiing and Skating have become very popular of recent years. There are several lakes providing good skating surfaces in Japan. The Kanaya Hotel at Nikkō has a good skating-rink at the side of the hotel for the use of its guests.

Skiing was first introduced into the country about 1910. Since Japan has chains of mountains running from north to south, there are many good skiing slopes.

Hunting—Game is not abundant, but boar, deer, hare and rabbits can be hunted. Wild geese, ducks and various species of water-fowl are found, as are also pheasants, pigeons, wood-cock, quail, snipe, and other upland birds. A list of the most likely places for a successful shooting trip may be secured through dealers in guns and ammunition, hotel managers, or through any office of the Japan Travel Bureau. The shooting season begins on October 15 (September 15 in Hokkaidō) and ends on April 15. Licenses may be obtained from the local police authorities.

Fishing—All along the extensive seacoasts of Japan, and in the lakes, rivers, and streams of the country there is good fishing. The best inland fishing is in

stocked waters, notably those of the Nikkō mountains and Lake Towada. Hotel managers, sporting goods dealers or members of the Japan Travel Bureau will suggest localities and help obtain licenses. The fishing season begins and ends at different dates in the several localities and varies according to the species.

THE FINE ARTS

Branches of Japanese Art—"National Treasures"—Imperial Museums—Japanese Art as Influenced by Foreign Art—Characteristics of Japanese Paintings—"Black-and-White" Art—Finest Examples of Early Paintings—Nara and Heian Periods—Kamakura Period—Different Schools in the Tokugawa Period—General Survey of the Development of Sculpture—Western Influence on Modern Paintings

The Japanese people love nature and art. The country abounds in the beauties of nature, which are conducive to the growth of a love of nature in the people and which inspire the production of art. Japanese art includes architecture, sculpture, painting and other applied arts of various types—the making of lacquer, cloisonné, damascene, bronze, carved ivory, Satsuma and other porcelains, color prints, silk embroidery, etc.—a list too long to include here in full. Many priceless art objects are officially protected as "National treasures." The Imperial Household Museums in Tōkyō and Nara and the Municipal Museum in Kyōto contain many ancient treasures. The



Mountain climbing is a vogue in Japan

Meiji-jingū Picture Gallery in Tōkyō has a collection of pictures by noted painters, illustrating the lives of the late Emperor Meiji and His Consort.

Japanese art has at various times been influenced by foreign art, and chiefly by that of the Chinese, which, in turn, brought in its train influences from India, Persia, Greece and Rome. In later times Japanese art was influenced by that of Western Europe, but this goes no further back than the 16th century.

Oriental art as a whole excels in depicting action rather than form, and it is for that reason that among Japanese productions there are many fine historical and genre pictures. In figure-painting, Oriental artists try to portray figures merely in the abstract especially if it is desired to represent a Buddha or a god. Japanese landscape-painting dates back to the 8th and 9th centuries, when many charming scenes on the screens of the palaces of the time were produced. In picturing animals and plants, the Western painter usually depicts the objective features of the thing itself, whereas the Japanese artist endeavors to convey his feelings and sentiments in addition. The artists in the West use a model in the atelier, but painting from nature is unusual in the East. Whereas in the West, color is thought to constitute the life of a painting, in the East "black-and-white" art (*sumie*) is held in high esteem.

Art came to Japan from China along with Buddhism and therefore the first efforts in Japanese art were religious. The paintings on the doors and panels of the Tamamushi-no-zushi (Beetle-wing Shrine), in the



main hall of the Hōryū-ji Temple near Nara, were inspired by the introduction of Buddhism. The mural paintings in the same hall, representing the Buddhist Paradise, are unique examples of art in the early Nara period (645-709 A. D.). In the later Nara period (710-794) painting made remarkable progress under Chinese influence. Japanese painting, however, entered upon a stage of great development in the Heian period (794-1185), when Japanese distinctiveness began to be expressed. The demand for landscape-painting grew in the period. The development of Japanese art culminated in the Kamakura period (1185-1333) in the creation of a purely Japanese style (Yamato-e) in contradistinction to the Chinese style (Kan-e). As a rule, the painting of the Yamato-e School are exquisitely fine in detail and bright in pigmentation. It was Shūbun who brought the Chinese style to perfection. Sesshū, his pupil, continued in his tradition, and after him there came a long line of artists, the most noted being the painters of the Kanō School, which was founded by Masanobu, a retainer of an Ashikaga Shōgun. This school maintained its prosperity through the Muromachi and Edo periods. When the Tokugawas established their government in Edo (Tōkyō) they strove to transplant there the arts of Kyōto and invited the leaders of the Kanō School to take up their residence in the capital. One of those invited was Tan-yū (1602-1674), whose descendants were official painters in the service of the Tokugawa Shōgunate. Besides the Kanō School, there were various schools such as the Tosa, Kōetsu,

Maruyama, Shijō, Nanga, Ukiyo-e, etc., which produced many painters of note. It was in the early days of the Edo period that the Ukiyo-e school first made its appearance. It depicted the social life of the day, especially of the lower classes, at first, as illustrations for story-books, and later as independent prints. As the production of color-prints progressed, Ukiyo-e grew more popular, especially in Edo. Harunobu (1724-1770) specialized in the production of Azuma Nishikie, and after him came Utamaro, Sharaku, Toyokuni, Hokusai and Hiroshige.

Sculpturing in Japan, previous to the 19th century, was practically confined to the carving of Buddhist images, although images of the national deities and portrait statuary were occasionally produced. The best examples of sculpture in the 6th and 7th centuries, including the gilt bronze images, are preserved in the Hōryū-ji Temple near Nara and in the Imperial Household Collection. Formost among the excellent works of the Nara period is the colossal figure of Buddha in the Tōdai-ji Temple at Nara. Japanese sculpture made a fair progress in the Nara and Heian periods, but it attained its highest development in the Kamakura period, when it freed itself from Chinese influence. This age produced many great sculptors among whom Unkei, Kaikei and Tankei were most influential. The handsome palaces built in the Muromachi period (1392-1568) brought what was known as "temple carving" into being, the place of honor belonging to Hidari (Left-handed) Jingorō of Kyōto. During the Tokugawa

gawa era Edo became a rival of Kyōto as an art center. The influence of Western art also became noticeable after the middle of the period, owing to the influence of Dutch books, particularly on the art of painting. The branch of art which showed the greatest progress during the recent period was painting, architecture being mainly concerned in the production of large structures in the Western style. The chief art organization at present is the Imperial Fine Arts Academy (founded in 1919), with distinguished Japanese artists as its members. It holds an annual art exhibition in Ueno, Tōkyō, in the autumn under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. A private exhibition is held annually by the Nihon Bijutsu-in, or Institute of Japanese Art, and still another by the Nika-kai, a society comprised of artists representing the liberal group. Besides these, there are several art associations holding annual exhibitions.

DRESS, FOOD AND HOMES

Japanese *Kimono* and Foreign Clothes—Japanese Clothing in Daily Use—Rice, Fish and Vegetables—Japanese Way of Serving—Japanese Food Considered as Tasty by Foreign Visitors—Fruits and Drinks—Features of Japanese Houses—Foreign-style Houses with Japanese Interiors

Sartorically speaking, the Japanese live a dual life. They wear both the Japanese *kimono* and Western-style dress. Foreign clothes are more popular with men and women engaged in office work. But when they are off duty and at home, they almost invariably change into Japanese clothing. Women dressed in foreign clothes are increasing in number, especially in the urban districts, but the men easily outnumber them as yet. School children of both sexes wear foreign-style clothing, especially in the large cities, for foreign clothes are more convenient in their active daily life. The use of Western-style uniforms in all the schools and colleges has greatly helped the physical development of the younger generation which is making considerable headway in sports, as illustrated in the Olympic Games.

The underwear, *hadagi*, worn by both sexes is in most cases made of thin cotton. Then comes the *nagajuban*, a longer undergarment, with a neck-band (*eri*) of black silk for men and of either crepe or embroidered silk in various colors for women. The choice of the

right kind of neck-band is an important matter of taste with women. Over *nagajuban* is worn the principal garment, the *kimono*. The *kimono* is a loose-fitting garment, with long graceful sleeves, folded over in front so as to be double-breasted. It reaches to the ankles and is generally worn unlined in summer, lined in spring and autumn, and thinly wadded in winter. The *haori* is worn over the *kimono*. This is a kind of cloak. It is made either of black material with three or five crests, or of a patterned material without the crests. The *kimono* is held together, for the garment has no buttons or other means of attachment, by the sash or band (*obi*) which serves as a part of the Japanese garment. The *obi*, a girdle worn round the *kimono* at the waist, plays the most conspicuous part in the woman's costume. It is generally made of heavy silk with a pretty, striking design, parts of which are embroidered with colored or gold silk threads. This is wound twice around the body and is carefully tied at the back. Men and girls too, sometimes wear the *hakama*, which is a sort of skirt worn over the *kimono*. There is no marked difference in the form of the *hakama* to distinguish the sexes, but the material and color are definitely distinct. The Japanese *kimono* is of one style and yet by the use of the *obi* and other accessories it can present a pleasing variety to the monotony of the form.

FOOD

Rice, fish and vegetables form the principal food

of the Japanese. The rice is eaten boiled, while the other materials are cooked in different ways. When cooked, the food is put into different dishes—the size, shapes, designs and coloring of which are in great variety—and arrayed pleasingly on a wooden tray which is also in good Japanese taste. Rice is served in a porcelain bowl, and soup in a lacquered bowl. Fish or meat is served in dishes of porcelain. This tableware is sometimes of considerable value. Knives, forks and spoons are never used, a pair of chopsticks being the sole utensils used for eating.

Japanese food does not suit all palates, but some of the dishes served are generally considered tasty by foreign visitors. First among these may be mentioned *sukiyaki*, which consists of slices of beef cooked with vegetables, etc. over a brazier. Flavored with Japanese soy and *mirin* (sweetened liquor distilled from rice), this dish will be very palatable. Pork or chicken may be served in a similar way. It is usual to cook the food in the presence of the guests so that they may eat it hot. Shrimps fried in batter (*ebi no tempura*) is popular among foreigners and considered to be the most palatable Japanese-style fish food. Besides the Japanese dishes any kind of food—European, Chinese, Korean, etc.—is procurable. As has already been stated, Japan is particularly blessed with good fruit of almost every kind. For drink, Japanese green tea, which contains the valuable vitamin C, is taken without milk or sugar. Black tea and coffee have become so popular in Japan. Good beer and soft drinks are also procurable, and there

is *sake*, the national drink, brewed from rice, and drunk warm and undiluted.

HOMES

Japanese houses are built of wood, and are generally airy structures, some of them being very luxuriously fitted. They are devised more for protection against the heat of summer than to keep out the cold of winter, except in some northern districts. The floors of the rooms are covered with *tatami* (thick padded reed mats), and the rooms themselves are separated from each other by paper-screens (*shoji*), or sliding-doors (*fusuma*). In the principal rooms is found a *tokonoma* which corresponds somewhat to the mantelpiece in a Western house, and valuable ornaments are placed there. The windows and openings are very wide, indeed one whole side and sometimes two or three sides of the house can be opened up. The openings are shut at night by sliding-doors of thin boards which stand outside the *shoji* or glass doors. In Japanese architecture, the windows serve the purpose not only of ventilating and lighting but also of ornaments—they themselves being cut into fanciful shapes and often decorated most graceful with lattices of slender bamboo or sticks. A landscape garden is an essential feature of a good Japanese house. Foreign-style houses, with good Japanese interiors, are now being built in large numbers in order to suit the changed mode of living of the people.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASONS

The Four Seasons with their Peculiar Attractions—New Year Festivities—Winter Sports—Annual Cycle of Blossoms—Japan as the Land of Flowers—Sea-bathing Resorts—Yachting and Boating—Mountaineering—Japan's Unique Charm in Autumn

The four seasons in Japan are as clear-cut as their names, and each month and each season has its peculiar attractions. In January comes the New Year, with all its gaiety, the greatest holiday in the Japanese calendar (see Page 46. Annual Functions). In January and February skiing and skating are in full swing at many mountain and hot-spring resorts in the north. In February, with the blossoming of the plum, begins the annual cycle of the blossoms—the peach and the pear in March, soon followed in April by the world-famous cherry blossoms, and in May by the azaleas, wistarias, peonies and various other blooms. From the latter part of March in the southern districts, through April, even into May in the northern districts, the cherry-tree blooms, the date of flowering varying according to the locality and the variety.

Japan is a land of flowers, and has probably supplied more flowering shrubs and trees to the gardens of the world than any other country. Among these numerous plants are the daffodil, plum, camellia, peach, pear, cherry, globe-flower, peony, lily, rhododendron, wistaria, azalea, iris, morning-glory, lotus and chrysan-

themum. Besides these native blooming trees and plants, imported ones such as carnations, cyclamen, dahlias, tulips, etc. are very widely cultivated in private or public gardens. The chrysanthemums are regarded as the queen of the autumnal blooms, as the cherry blossoms are among the spring flowers. The chrysanthemum has been cultivated for more than 1,500 years, and forms the crest of the Imperial House. Chrysanthemum shows are held annually all over the country; these naturally constitute one of the most attractive functions of the year.

In early and middle summer Japan is almost covered with a rich velvety green foliage, while in the fall the country becomes a colorful picture because of the beautiful tinted leaves which thousands of people make a special visit to see. The green leaves of the cherries, maples, oaks, chestnuts, birch and elms are more beautiful than those of any other deciduous trees, and the deeper tints of the evergreen pines, with which Japan is so abundantly blessed, also present a delightful sight during the whole year. Japan's long sea-coasts provide innumerable bathing resorts where the heat is allayed by cool sea-breezes. Sea-bathing in Japan is particularly enjoyable in the hot season, as the temperature of the water allows for much longer immersion than is possible in more northerly latitudes. Those who prefer a lower temperature, however, can find it at any of the mountain resorts where comfortable hotel accommodation is generally provided, such as at Kamikōchi, Karuizawa, Lake Nojiri, Nikkō, Hakone,

Unzen, Aso and Ikao. Many of these resorts are also spas, where hot medicated baths may be enjoyed. Beppu in Kyūshū and many other resorts have the advantage of having both sea-bathing and mineral baths. A summer trip to Hokkaidō, the northern island, is most pleasant and interesting. The summer pastimes of yachting and boating may be fully enjoyed in Japan, especially on the wide sweep of Tōkyō Bay and the island-studded Inland Sea. Of late years, mountain-climbing has become a very popular summer pastime in Japan, and facilities are offered for those who care for this form of sports. The mountain ranges which run down the middle of Japan, popularly known as the Japan Alps, provide clusters of lofty peaks (many of which attain an elevation of more than 9,000 ft. above sea level) to test the skill of the climber.

No season in any other country has such an ideal climate as the autumn in Japan. This is regarded as the time when extended tours can be taken in comfort. Picture the beautiful displays of the autumn-tinted maple trees which spread over almost all the valleys and mountain sides in the country.

Winter in Japan, which is cold except in the southern districts, is usually pleasant because of the brilliant sunshine and blue skies which favor this season. For the young, there is the irresistible lure of winter sports, as Japan has an abundance of good skiing grounds as well as skating resorts.

ANNUAL FUNCTIONS

New Year Celebration—"Bean Throwing Ceremony"—
 "Doll Festival for Girls"—"Floral Festival"—"Boy's
 Festival of Flags"—Aoi Festival—"Star Festival"—"Feast
 of Lanterns"—Gion Festival—"River Fete"—Jidai Matsuri
 —Shichi-go-san—Year-end Markets

Japan is a land of festivals and holiday events. Besides the official national holidays, there are temple and shrine festivals, etc. Many of the latter have in late years lost much of their former glamor, but the principal festivals continue to be observed. The shrine festivals are generally held in the spring and autumn, but there are also many summer festivals, especially at shrines situated near the sea or river.

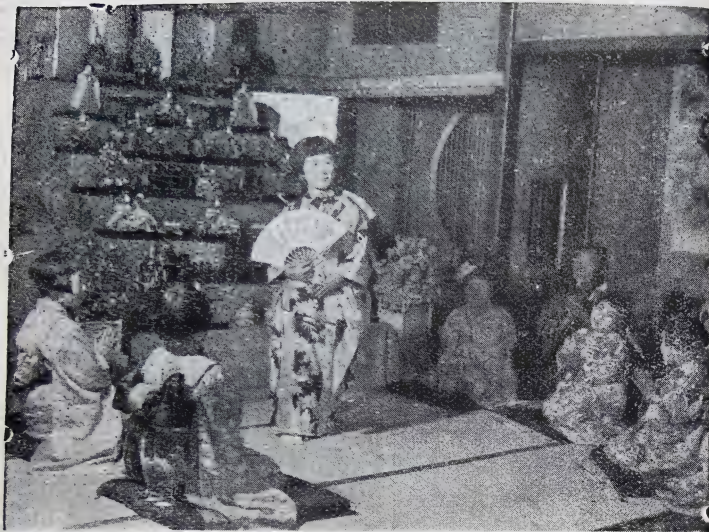
The following is a short list, with brief descriptions of some of the typical events arranged in chronological order:—

New Year Celebration (Jan. 1-3). People of all walks of life enjoy the nation's most joyful festival. Every house is decorated within and without, everybody is in holiday attire, ready to eat the special dish of *ozōni* (a sort of broth containing ric-cake and vegetables) and drink the special drink of *otoso* (sweet sake). "Battledore and shuttlecock" is enjoyed by the young people during the day and a special game of Japanese cards is enjoyed at night.

Mame-maki or "Bean Throwing Ceremony" (around Feb. 4, according to changes in the lunar



Hana Matsuri in Tōkyō (above) and Hollyhock Festival of Kamo Shrines in Kyōto (below)



calendar). The people scatter parched beans inside and outside their homes, loudly shouting "Fortune in, Devils out!" to invite fortune in for the year and driving out any potential misfortune from the household.

Hina Matsuri or "Doll Festival for Girls" (March 3) is observed throughout the country by families with young daughters. The dolls displayed are not of the ordinary kind, but are ones specially made to represent the Emperor and the Empress, court officials and nobles, court minstrels and dancers, all in their old-fashioned magnificent costumes. The daughters exchange visits at each other's and share the delicacies placed on the shelves for the dolls. The relatives make the occasion one for a family reunion.

Hana Matsuri or the "Floral Festival" (April 8) is celebrated at all Buddhist temples or organizations in Japan in commemoration of the birthday of Buddha. The ceremony of *Kanbutsu-e* ("Baptizing Ceremony of Buddha") is observed at the temples. Sweet tea is poured from tiny ladles over a small statue of the infant Buddha, as an expression of devotion. The most elaborate *Kanbutsu-e* in Tōkyō, is held at the Asakusa Kannon Temple. In Tōkyō thousands of young children, in gala dress and each carrying flowers, assemble in Hibiya Park, where dances are held in honor of Buddha.

Tango-no-sekku or "Boys' Festival" (May 5) has been celebrated for centuries, and as widely as the Girls' Festival, to honor the boyhood of the nation. The doll set displayed in the house for the occa-



Above: Doll festival for girls on March 3
Below: Preparing for the *Tanabata* festival

sion usually consists of toys representing popular heroes in history, figures in legend, with models of ancient armor and various martial flags and streamers. Large paper or cloth carp, often several yards long, are hoisted outside the house at the top of a high pole, and these symbolize the idea that the sons of the families should be as strong as the spirited carp which try valiantly to swim up the waterfall.

The Aoi Festival of Kamo Shrines, Kyōto (May 15), is a revival of the old Imperial procession which formerly used to pay homage at the shrines. The classical procession consists of the Imperial messengers on horseback, police officers, the old-time gendarmerie in ancient court dress, a gorgeously decorated ox-cart, pages, etc.

Tanabata Matsuri, the "Star Festival," is observed on July 7 when the Weaver Princess Star (Vega) is supposed to meet the Herdboy Star (Altair) in the sky once a year on the bank of the Milky Way. A bamboo branch hung with pieces of colored paper on which are written poems suited to the occasion is set up in the garden.

The Bon Festival or "Feast of Lanterns" (July 13-15) honors the spirits of the dead who, the Buddhists believe, revisit the earth during the days of the festival. Lanterns are lighted in the cemeteries and in some districts a welcoming fire is burnt before the house. The miniature family altars are decorated and a special meal is placed before them to entertain the spirit guests. On the last day, the guests are sent

back again to the spiritual world in the same reverent way. On the last night, a folk dance, known as Bon Odori ("Bon Dance"), is usually seen in the country districts where the young folks gather at the local shrine or temple and dance far into the night.

Gion Matsuri (July 17-24), the fete of the Yasaka-jinsha Shrine in Kyōto, is one of the outstanding events in the old capital. On the first and last days the gorgeously decorated procession-cars, borne slowly in time to gay music, parade the principal streets of the city. The festival dates back to the 9th century when a procession of decorated cars was first formed to seek the protection of the gods against a pestilence that was ravaging the city.

Kawabiraki, or the "River Fete" (end of July) is another ancient festival, which is more in the nature of a carnival, and in Tōkyō is held on the River Sumida. No date is fixed. One feature of the fete is a display of fireworks. Boats lighted with scores of lanterns, some of them carrying *geisha* who sing and play the *shamisen*, float idly on the water, and form a picturesque scene.

Jidai Matsuri or Fete of the Heian-jingū Shrine (October 22) is one of the three great festivals of Kyōto. The festival processions are composed of various groups of people, dressed in costumes representative of the important epochs in history during the 1,100 years since the founding of this ancient capital. It illustrates how the Shōguns or political rulers representing different periods made their entry

into Kyōto to pay homage to the Imperial Court.

Shichi-go-san (lit. "Seven-five-three" or Children's Shrine Pilgrimage" (November 15). On that day parents having children of three years of age or boys of five and girls of seven years of age, accompany them to their tutelary shrines to express their gratitude to the deities for their care of the children, and to pray for future blessings on them. (One must remember that in the foreign way of reckoning age, one year has to be subtracted from the ages calculated in Japan.) The Sannō Shrine of Tōkyō is very popular at this festival and attracts vast numbers, sometimes over 20,000 parents and children.

Toshi-no-ichi, or "Year-end Markets" begin on December 14 at various shrines, temples and other quarters in the cities and towns, when all the necessary New Year utensils, wares, decorations, etc. are sold. The fair at the Asakusa Kannon Temple on December 17 and 18 is regarded as the greatest in Tōkyō.

SOME JAPANESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Noh plays—Noh Actors and Orchestra—Utai Recitation—
Noh Stage—Origin of the Kabuki Drama—Kabuki and the
Puppet Theater—Kinds of Puppets—Bunrakuza Theater—
Tea Ceremony—Features of the Tea-room—Etiquette in Tea-
making and Serving—Flower Arrangement—Fundamental
Principles of the Floral Art



A festival float with dance and music performed on its stage



Classical dancing has a place in the elegant accomplishments of Japanese ladies

There are numerous avenues of approach to a proper understanding of the inner life of the Japanese people. There is no quicker way to reach one's goal, however, than to make a careful study of Japanese culture and those arts which have manifold bearings upon the religion and philosophy of the people. Some of these arts are distinctly Japanese, fundamentally different from those of other countries. Others, though not of Japanese origin, have been very wisely assimilated or adapted by the people to Japanese requirements when they were introduced from abroad, and interwoven into the life of the people. Some of these accomplishments are:—

The Noh Plays.—The Noh is a stage drama of an early type. The chief actor in the Noh Plays is called the *Shite* (principal) and his subordinate the *Waki* (assistant). The *Waki's* function is mainly that of an interpreter. However numerous the players may be, there are always the *Shite* and the *Waki*, but they may have *Tsure* (companions) and *Tomo* (followers). There is an orchestra (*hayashikata*) which uses four instruments:—two hand-drums, one placed on the left shoulder, and the other on the left knee; another drum beaten with a pair of sticks; and a flute. The musicians and reciters together form the chorus. The singers chant the recitative loudly, keeping time with the music, and the actors regulate their steps and gestures thereby.

The origin of the Noh remains obscure, but the majority of the Noh plays were written during the

14th and 16th centuries by famous Noh actors under the patronage of the Ashikaga Shōgun, and the actors performed the plays on the occasion of state ceremonies and entertainments. Later, in the Tokugawa period, it became part of the ceremonial function of the military classes, and the actors attained the zenith of their social influence. The Noh treats mostly of historical subjects, and is strongly tinged with Buddhist views on life. Out of the thousand or more Noh plays said to have been composed, some eight hundred survive, and of these 242 are still performed.

The Noh stage is much smaller than that of ordinary theaters and it is usually provided with a "roof within a roof" due to the fact that the Noh was originally performed out-of-doors. The actors wear elaborate costumes; and sometimes masks, which are very highly prized. There are today six schools of Noh actors.

The Kabuki Drama.—The Kabuki is another purely Japanese production, little affected by foreign influences. Quite contrary to the aristocratic tendency of the Noh plays, the Kabuki was the people's drama. Originated by actresses in the 17th century, the Kabuki was soon received enthusiastically in Edo (Tōkyō), Ōsaka and Kyōto, and its reputation rapidly spread far and wide. The banning of women from the stage decreed in 1629 resulted in the rise of a type of actors who had played women's roles. By the middle of the 18th century the drama showed remarkable improve-

ment. It borrowed liberally from the puppet theater, not only appropriating its plays, its stage settings and costumes, but even going so far as to imitate the movements of the puppets. The Kabuki theaters gradually became more popular than the puppet theaters until at last the latter were almost driven out of existence. The pieces first produced in the theaters were compositions of actors, but towards the close of the 17th century the writing of the plays became a special profession. Among the many Kabuki playwrights the name of Chikamatsu, known as the Japanese Shakespeare, must be mentioned first, as he produced many dramas which constitute a truly formidable literary achievement.

Kabuki plays are in form similar to European dramas, except that the dialogue, when metrical, is spoken to the accompaniment of an orchestra.

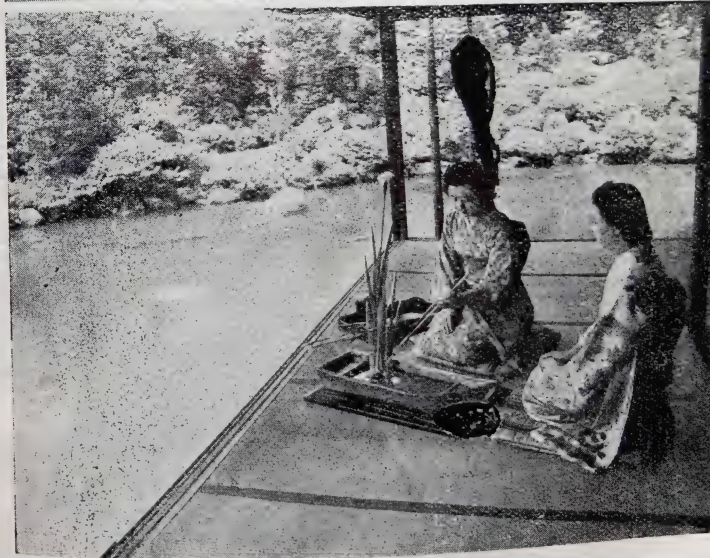
The Puppet Show. Puppet shows were originally introduced from China. Gradually they became an entertainment for the masses, mostly through the efforts of a noted player of the *Shamisen* instrument, named Menukiya-Chōzaburō who lived in the latter part of the 16th century. The puppet show is a synthetic art, combining the manipulation of puppets, the chanting of *Jruri* (dramatic ballads), and the playing of *Shamisen* music. The puppets are either small and operated from above with strings, or large and operated by hand. The latter type requires one operator-in-chief and two assistants. The chief operator works the doll's head and chest with his left hand, and

the right hand with his right hand. The first assistant moves the doll's left hand with his right hand, while his left hand helps the chief operator. The second assistant works the doll's legs. The operators-in-chief wear high clogs to give them the extra height necessary for holding the figures upright.

Tea Ceremony—The tea ceremony (*Chanoyu*) is a refined pastime peculiar to Japan where it is regarded as a sort of cult for the promotion of enlightenment and mental composure. Following a Chinese custom, the monks of the Zen Sect of Buddhism gathered before the image of Bodhi Dharma and drank tea out of a single bowl with the profound formality of a sacrament. It was this Zen ritual which finally developed into the tea ceremony of Japan, in the 15th century, under the patronage of the Ashikaga Shōgun.

The tea-room (*sukiya*) consists of the tea-room proper (9 ft. square) designed to accommodate not more than five persons: an ante-room (*mizuya*) where the tea utensils are washed and arranged before being brought in; a portico (*yoritsuki*) in which the guests wait until they receive the summons to enter the tea-room; and a garden path (*roji*), which connects the portico with the tea-room. Simplicity and purity are the characteristics of the room, which is a copy of a Zen monastery.

Green tea may be served in various ceremonial ways according to different occasions and seasons, and also according to the school to which the host belongs.



Above: American soldiers being initiated into tea ceremony

Below: "Arranging" flowers



A glimpse of a rural scene: a rich peasant's dwelling with a typical storehouse (above), and the majestic Fuji as seen from the train window.

Near the brazier in the center of the room sits the host with all the utensils for making ceremonial tea at his side. There are elaborate rules of etiquette by which powdered green tea (specially prepared for the ceremony) is made and served to the guests in a common bowl. It takes about four hours for the ceremony to be performed.

Flower Arrangement The art of arranging flowers is believed to have originated in India with the worship of Buddha. In Japan, the art originated some thirteen centuries ago with Prince Shōtoku the "Constantine" of Japanese Buddhism, who ordered flowers to be offered on the altar before the image of Buddha in his private chapel. The art greatly developed side by side with the tea ceremony in the 14th century. Later, in the Tokugawa period, many schools sprang up.

Any plant will answer the purpose, but among trees the pine, plum, bamboo and azalea are most popular, and among flowers, the chrysanthemum, peony, iris, lily and orchid are most favored. The lower part of the cut plant is either burnt or is treated with salt, vinegar, alum, and sometimes vitriol. Then it is cut, bent and twisted, and finally arranged suitably. There are three fundamental principles followed in the arrangement of flowers. These are: The leading part (heaven), the subordinate part (earth), and the reconciling part (man); any flower arrangement which does not embody these elements is considered barren and dead. The main part shooting upwards represents

"heaven," a twig on the right bent sideways in the shape of a V denotes "man," and the lowest twig or branch on the left, the end slightly bent so as to point upwards, signifies "earth." Special care should be taken in the choice of the nature of the flower, the place in which it is to be put, and the shape of the vase. A knowledge of the proper arrangement of flowers is a necessity in Japanese life, for the correct decoration of the *tokonoma* (alcove), which is specially constructed and used for the display of a Japanese scroll picture or other ornaments. Considered most important for a young woman's education, this art is very widely taught in girls high schools and among ladies of social standing.

AMUSEMENTS

Japanese Plays—Star Actors—Cinemas, Revues, Light Opera
—Foreign-style Restaurants—Japanese Restaurants—chaya—
Geisha Dances—Dance Halls—Cafes and Bars—Radio Broad-
casting Service in Japan

In the large theaters of Tōkyō, Osaka and other important cities, Japanese plays naturally constitute the bulk of the entertainment, and historical plays known as the Kabuki drama are usually produced. The women's roles in this type of play are always taken by male actors, and the acting is symbolic rather than realistic. In some of the theaters, modern plays are performed by actors and actresses of the new school. Another dramatic entertainment in Japan

is the Noh play which can be seen chiefly in the large cities.

Cinemas, found almost everywhere, offer both Japanese and foreign talkies. The revues and light operas are also very popular with pleasure-lovers. The Takarazuka Girls' Opera Troupe and the Shōchiku Girls' Revue have a great following.

Foreign-style Restaurants and lunch-rooms are to be found in all the important cities of Japan, and even in remote places simple foreign dishes may be obtained in most Japanese restaurants. There are also Japanese restaurants (*ryōriya*) everywhere in the country.

Ochaya (lit. "tea-house"). Differing but little from restaurants, the high-class *Ochaya* can cater to hundreds of guests. They use the *geisha*, professional entertainer to entertain their customers. *Geisha* may be hired at any time, the charge for their dancing depending upon the reputation and the number of the dances.

Dance-halls are popular in the big cities. These halls generally maintain regular orchestras and scores of Japanese girl dancers to act as partners for the visitors.

Cafes and Bars have recently become very popular in Japan. They add to the colorful night life in the cities and towns. To obtain an insight into the Bohemian side of Japanese life, it is well worth while to visit the better-class cafes and bars.

Radio Broadcasting Service in Japan. Elabo-

rate programs include, from time to time, speeches of prominent visitors from abroad and music or recitals by European and American masters.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Japanese Government Railways—Validity of Tickets—Express Charges—Railway Stations—Private Railways

Japanese Government Railways—Every important part of Japan may be conveniently reached by the Government Railways, connecting branch lines and inter-urban lines (private railways). The Government Railways operate a system covering 11,154 miles of track (1938). Between the large cities, ordinary and express train run frequently. The Government Railways also operate ferry services between Shimonoseki and Moji, Aomori and Hakodate, Uno and Takamatsu, and between Miyajima and Itsukushima-machi. In connection with the train services, the Government Railways also operate motor-buses on routes extending over 1,310 miles (as of April, 1938).

Three classes of accommodation are provided. Fares per kilometer (about 5/8m.) (including Transit Duty) are as follows:—

Distance (km.)	3rd class	2nd class	1st class
1 — 20	7.5 sen	24.5 sen	49.0 sen
21 — 150	8.0	24.5	49.0
151 — 1,200	6.0	18.5	37.0
Over 1,201	5.5	16.5	33.0

Period of Validity of Tickets.—For 200km. or less, single tickets are good for two days, including the day of issue. (In the inter-urban electric train service, commonly called 'Shōsen,' one-day tickets only are issued.) Above 200 km. one extra day is allowed for each additional 100 km. or fraction thereof. If a return ticket is purchased the time of its validity is doubled.

Stop-overs.—Passengers are allowed to stop over at any station they wish (unless the ticket has sold at a reduced fare), and the number of stop-overs between the starting point and the terminal is unlimited within the period of validity.

Express Charges.—Extra is charged for express trains. Express charges are the same, regardless of the distance, that is, ¥60, ¥30, and ¥10 for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes respectively.

Railway Stations.—Besides the ticket, baggage, cloak, information and telegraph offices, stalls, restaurants, and other facilities are found at all the big stations. In the information office, English-speaking officials are ready to give tourists every assistance.

Private Railways.—Besides the network system maintained by the Government Railways, there are, in Japan, some 370 private railway companies, which operate more than 5,739 miles of track. Some of the local or inter-urban private lines are equipped with the most up-to-date facilities. There are also motor-bus services which are steadily developing in places where railway facilities are not available.

HOTELS AND RYOKAN (INNS)

American and European systems—Japan Hotel Association—Japanese Inns and their Accommodations, Equipment, Manner of Service, etc.—Japanese Bedding—Bathing—Room and Meal Charges in Japanese Inns—"Tea Money" and Tips

In the principal cities and tourist resorts there are modern foreign-style hotels. The "American plan" with a flat charge for room and meals is usually adopted, but some hotels are run on the European plan (room only) or on both plans. Tips are usually included in the bill. The leading foreign-style hotels are organized under the name of the Japan Hotel Association, whose aim is to help the hotels and inns cooperate in providing for the tourists' needs. For any information required apply to the Secretary of the Association, c/o the Head Office of Japan Travel Bureau, or to any office of the Japan Travel Bureau.

Besides these foreign-style hotels, there are many excellent *ryokan* (Japanese inns) where one may have the novel experience of living in the Japanese way. Most of the good Japanese hotels are provided with all the modern facilities and strenuous efforts are being made by the management towards the betterment of the equipment in order to meet the requirements of the foreign guests.

In Japanese-style buildings no boots or shoes are allowed. Slippers are placed at the entrance for the use of the guests, but they should use them only on the

corridors and take them off when entering a room covered with Japanese mats *tatami*. The rooms assigned to the guests are to be used as their sitting and bedroom, as well as their dining-room. The entire mat-covered space may almost be compared with the surface of a sofa or chair and so must naturally be treated with respect. No bedsteads are provided in Japanese rooms, but Japanese bedding is laid out at the time the guests retire and is taken away as soon as they get up. All the doors in Japanese buildings are shut at night, but their construction is such that no fears need be entertained for one's health.

All the guests are expected to wash their hands and faces in a common lavatory, not in their own rooms. Shaving may, however, be done in their rooms, hot water being brought on request. Common bathing is customary, but privacy in the bath room can usually be secured by previous request. Foreign guests should bear in mind that the Japanese do not wash themselves in the bath-tub, but wash thoroughly with soap and hot water outside the tub, before entering it, and simply get into the bath in order to soak and to warm themselves. Soap must on no account be used in the tub.

It is the general custom for Japanese inns to charge per diem for the room or suite of rooms and two meals (evening meal and breakfast); the midday meal is always extra, and is never served unless ordered previously.

TOURIST ADVANTAGES

Japan Travel Bureau—English-speaking Guides—Popularity of English in Japan

The Japan Travel Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Government and the private railways, steamship companies, hotels and all those catering to overseas visitors. It is not conducted as a money-making enterprise: its services are rendered free, its aim being to assist travellers in every possible way. The personnel will be pleased to furnish travel information, to plan tours, arrange itineraries, make estimate of expenses, secure hotel accommodations, sleeping-car reservations, check baggage, provide letters of introduction, obtain admission to private places of interest, museums, etc., and to issue railway, steamship (and aeroplane tickets.) The Bureau has its head office near Tōkyō Station, and maintains many branches or local office throughout Japan, numbering over two hundred in all.

Guides.— Tourists speaking English will have little difficulty travelling in Japan. Almost everywhere they go, they will find people who understand English. English is taught mostly in the secondary schools, and this accounts for the wide use of the language. In all the foreign-style hotels and many shops in the larger cities, English is spoken. Visitors, however, who desire to travel with the utmost comfort, and to gain an understanding of things Japanese are ad-

vised to hire English-speaking guides. In such matters the Japan Travel Bureau and every hotel manager will be glad to give advice and assistance.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

Climate and Clothing—Currency—Travelling Expenses—English Papers and Periodicals—Post and Telegrams—Weights and Measures—Shopping

Climate and Clothing.— As Japan extends over many degrees of latitude, from Hokkaidō in the north to Kyūshū in the south, there is quite a range in climate and temperature. Japan enjoys about the same climate as that of the middle belt of the United States and the central and southern parts of Europe. While Japan is hot in the summer months of June, July and August, at other seasons it is decidedly cool, and warm clothing is required. Raincoats should be included in the travellers' outfit.

Currency.— Japanese currency is based on the decimal system with ¥ 1 as the unit. Denomination of paper money are 5 sen, 10 sen, 50 sen, 1 yen, 5 yen, 10 yen, and 100 yen. The different kinds of coins current are 1 sen, 5 sen, 10 sen, and 50 sen.

English News papers and periodicals.— The Nippon Times, and the Mainichi (English edition), Contemporary Japan, Oriental Economist, and Japan year Book, etc., are published in English. Details regarding any of the periodicals in English may be

obtained from Messrs. Maruzen & Co., Tōkyō, and the Kyōbunkan (Christian Literature Society), Tōkyō.

Post and Telegrams.—The postal rates are as follows: 30 sen for an ordinary letter, 15 sen for a postcard.

Charges for Telegrams: ¥ 1.50 sen for the first 5 words of a Romanized message, and 50 sen extra for each additional word.

Weights and Measures The Metric System was introduced into Japan in 1893, and adopted officially in 1924. However, the traditional system of 'shaku' and 'kan' is still much in use in the daily life of the Japanese at large.

Shopping.—Japan may be regarded as one big bazaar. Among the myriads of characteristic products of the Orient, the following may be specially recommended: Satsuma porcelain from Kagoshima, Hakata dolls from Hakata, tortoise-shell ware from Nagasaki, cloisenné from Nagoya, silk, damascene and lacquerware from Kyōto, pearls from Toba, etc. These articles may be purchased at the department stores, reliable "speciality shops" in large cities, and some of the Japan Travel Bureau's offices. They are also on sale in the Local Products Museums found in various cities. In the large cities such as Tōkyō, Ōsaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kōbe and Kyōto there are first class department stores. At all tourist resorts outside the large centers, enterprising merchants have established shops, where *objets d'art* and other things are on sale. English is spoken in all these shops.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOURIST RESORTS

YOKOHAMA

Yokohama, the principal port of arrival of vessels from America, lies on the west side of Tōkyō Bay. As ships draw near the entrance of the bay, the island of Oshima with its active volcano, Mt. Miharā, and the majestic form of Mt. Fuji come into view, if the day is clear. Going farther into the bay, the visitor may see on the left Uraga, where Commodore Perry first arrived in 1853, and Yokosuka (JTB office:—In Sannō-chō). Soon afterwards Yokohama is reached. The port lies only twenty miles from Tōkyō.

When opened to foreign trade in 1859, Yokohama was a mere fishing village with only eighty-seven houses, but its situation as a port for Tōkyō and the interior, and the construction of a breakwater in its harbor, established it, during the following sixty years, as the foremost trade port of Japan. The foreign trade of Yokohama for 1936 represented 25 per cent. of the whole volume of foreign trade of Japan in that year. The exports consisted of raw silk, canned goods, refined sugar, etc., and the imports, of raw cotton, oil, wheat, lumber, etc.

The city of Yokohama is divided into nine wards (*ku*), of which the Central ward (*Naka-ku*) occupies

the most important business section. The population of Yokohama has now increased to 624, 994 (at the 1945 census).

Hotels: New Grand, Bund, Center, Bluff.

Japan Travel Bureau's office: In Onoechō.

Railway: The most important stations of the city are Sakuragichō and Yokohama. Sakuragichō Station, a 5-min. motor-car ride from the pier, is the terminal of the Tōkyō-Yokohama electric train service of the Government Railways and of the Tōyoko Line of the Tōkyō Kyūkō Dentetsu Co. which connects Sakuragichō with Shibuya on the west side of Tōkyō. Yokohama Station is on the main line between Tōkyō and Kōbe, and is connected with Sakuragichō by electric train (3 mins.). The fastest train between Yokohama and Tōkyō takes about 30 minutes. The electric trains from Sakuragichō take about 50 minutes to Tōkyō.

Between Yokohama and Tōkyō there is another electric line operated by the Tōkyō Kyūkō Dentetsu Co.—the Shinagawa Line which runs along Tōkyō Bay to Shinagawa, the southwestern gateway to the capital and which is connected with the Shōnan Line of the same company at Yokohama. This Shōnan Electric Line connects Yokohama with various tourist points in the Miura Peninsula such as **Kanazawa, Zushi, Yokosuka, and Uraga.**

Places of Interest

Yokohama Park is a recreation ground not far from the Customs Pier.

Nogeyama Park, the largest park in Yokohama, lies on the slope of a hill and commands a wide view. It contains a good example of Japanese landscape-gardening.

Kamon-yama, not far from Sakuragichō Station, is named after Ii-Kamon-no-Kami who favored the opening of the country to foreigners. The statue was erected in the park in 1910.

Silk Conditioning House stands near the Customs Pier.

Yokohama Commercial and Industrial Museum is

located near the Prefectural Office. Samples of raw materials and manufactured goods from all parts of Japan are on view.

Negishi lies at the farthest end of Yamate-chō (Bluff). Here is the Nippon Race Club course. The inside of the course is laid out as a golf-links (9 holes), which can be used by visitors on introduction of a member.

Sankei-en Garden, an attractive place, noted for its historic objects, lotus (in August) and other flowering plants. From a hill at the back of the garden is obtained a splendid view of the bay and the surrounding country. It may be reached by a 10-minute walk from the Hommoku tramcar stop.

Yokohama Nursery Co., noted for its lily bulbs and dwarfed trees, is near the Negishi race-course. The broad nursery fields of the company where there are grown almost every kind of plant, native and foreign, is well worth a visit at any time of the year.

Foreign Cemetery is on the western side of Camp Hill on the Bluff. Here sleep their eternal sleeps many of the early foreign residents who contributed their quota to the development of this port city. The place commands a broad and fine view over the harbor.

Hasseiden (Hall of Eight Sages) near the Sankei-en Garden is a hexatangular building erected by Mr. Kenzō Adachi, a well known statesman of Japan. The hall houses the images of Gautama, Confucius, Socrates, Christ, Prince Shōtoku, and Saints Kōbō, Shinran and Nichiren. A large mirror placed among these images symbolizes, in the idea of the founder of the hall, the Universe.

Sugita Plum Garden is situated on the seashore at the terminal of the street tramways. The garden is also a starting point for hiking in a range of hills which runs through the Miura Peninsula. A lane thickly overshadowed by trees, mostly by cypresses, pines, plums and cherry trees, leads one from Sugita to Kamakura after a four-hour walk among these hills.

Farther to the south by the Shōnan Electric Line, several places of interest may be visited: **Kanazawa** is noted for its so-called "Eight Views" and the **Kanazawa Bunko** (library), founded in 1275.

From Uraga a motor-bus trip may be enjoyed around the Miura Peninsula via **Misaki**, at the southern end of the peninsula and well-known for its beauty as well as the Marine Biological Research Laboratory of Tōkyō Imperial University. The drive from here to **Zushi** via **Hayama**, covering the southwestern margin of the peninsula, is delightful.

Motor-car Excursions

Many interesting motor-car trips can be made from Yokohama to Kamakura, Hakone, Atami, Nikkō, etc. The round trip to **Kamakura** takes about 3 hrs. 30 mins., or if the picturesque island of **Enoshima** is included, a round trip of 6 hrs. may be made. A trip around the Miura Peninsula takes 8 hrs. Farther afield lie **Atami** and **Ito** (12 hrs.). **Miyanoshita** and **Lake Ashino-ko** (10 hrs.), the **Fuji Lakes** (17 hrs.), **Mt. Takao** (10 hrs.). **Okutama** (11 hrs.), **Nikkō** (16 hrs.). Other interesting trips can also be arranged, particulars of which may be obtained at the offices of the Japan Travel Bureau.

En Route to Tōkyō

Between Yokohama and Tōkyō, the principal places of interest on the way are:— The **Sōji-ji Temple** at Tsurumi, the headquarters of the Sōtō sect (Zen Buddhism). The **Daishi Temple**, 5 mins. by electric car from Kawasaki Station, is associated with the celebrated priest, Kōbō Daishi (774-834), one of the founders of esoteric Buddhism in Japan. **Ikegami-**

Hommon-ji, a famous temple of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism, is reached from Kamata by electric car or from Ōmori Station by bus.

TŌKYŌ

Tōkyō, the capital of Japan at the head of Tōkyō Bay, is situated on the River Sumida which runs through the extensive plain of Kantō. It had a population of 2,777,000 in 1945. It covers an area of about 213 square miles, and is divided into 35 administrative wards, but a very complete system of tramways, in addition to motor-buses and taxi-cabs, allows the most distant points to be reached with comfort and speed. The city is connected with all parts of the country by railways and thus is a convenient center for tourists.

Immediately upon leaving Tōkyō Station, the traveler may observe a contrast between East and West. Across the plaza are large office buildings similar to those seen in all populous cities in the West—and then straight ahead of the main entrance to the station are the grounds of the Imperial Palace with feudal walls rising from an age-old moat, topped with fantastic pine-trees, centuries old.

Tōkyō in olden times was called Edo. The first castle in Edo was built by Ōta-Dōkan in 1457. In 1590, Tokugawa-Iyeyasu, the first of the Tokugawa Shōguns, established his residence in the city, and after rebuilding the castle, made Edo the seat of gov-

ernment of the Tokugawa Shōgunate. The city grew rapidly in size and splendor, for besides the 80,000 retainers of the Shōgun with their families, all the *daimyōs* or territorial lords, more than 3,000 in number, were required to keep their families in the city permanently. The overthrow of the Shōgunate and the restoration of the Imperial regime in 1868 led to Edo being selected as the Imperial capital, a position which had formerly been held by Kyōto. The name of the city was changed from Edo to Tōkyō (Eastern Capital) and the site of the Shōgun's castle became that of the Imperial Palace. Since that time Tōkyō has continued to be the city of first importance in Japan.

Hotels: Imperial Hotel (situated opposite Hibiya Park), Dai-ichi Hotel (near Shimbashi Station), Marunouchi Hotel (near Tōkyō Station).

Japanese Inns: Ryūmeikan (Surugadai, Kanda), Shōheikan (Nishikichō, Kanda), etc.

Japan Travel Bureau's Local Offices: In Marunouchi 1-chōme, Marunouchi Building, Shitaya-Nishimachi Primary School, Meiji Seimei Building, Shinjuku Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tamaden Building (Shibuya), Imperial Hotel, Nippon Theater, Office of the Financial Ministry, Shufunotomo Building, Dai-ichi Building, American Red Cross (Ginza), Subway Station (Ginza) and in front of the Kanda Station.

Means of Conveyance: The network system of tramways, the electric belt service of the Government Railways, and the motor-bus and street-car services operated by the Municipality reach almost every part of the city. In addition to these services, an underground railway operates between Shibuya and Asakusa via Ginza and Shimbashi, about 9 miles.

Movie Houses: Nihon Gekijō (near Yūrakuchō Station), Hi-



Nijūbashi, the main entrance to the Imperial Palace (above) and the Diet Building (below) in Tōkyō



Above: GHQ in Tōkyō

Below: Imperial Hotel, Tōkyō

TŌKYŌ

biya Eiga Gekijō (near Imperial Hotel), Asakusa Shōchikuza (Asakusa), Ginza Shōchikuza (Tsukiji), Shinjuku Tōhō, Musashinokan (both at Shinjuku), etc.

Theaters: Imperial Theater (near Imperial Hotel), Tōkyō Gekijō (near Ginza Street), Yūrakuzā (Yūrakuchō), Daiichi Gekijō (Shinjuku), Ernie Pyle (Yūrakuchō) etc.

Wrestling: In January and May the great championship contests of professional "Sumō" wrestlers are held in the city.

Noh Play Stage: Somei Stage (near Komagome Station).

Department Stores: The department stores, with their displays of fabrics and wares of the Orient, are always of great interest to foreign visitors. The largest stores are:—Mitsukoshi (Nihombashi, Ginza & Shinjuku), Matsuzakaya (Ginza & Ueno), Shirokiya (Nihombashi), Matsuya (Asakusa), Takashimaya (Nihombashi), Isetan (Shinjuku)

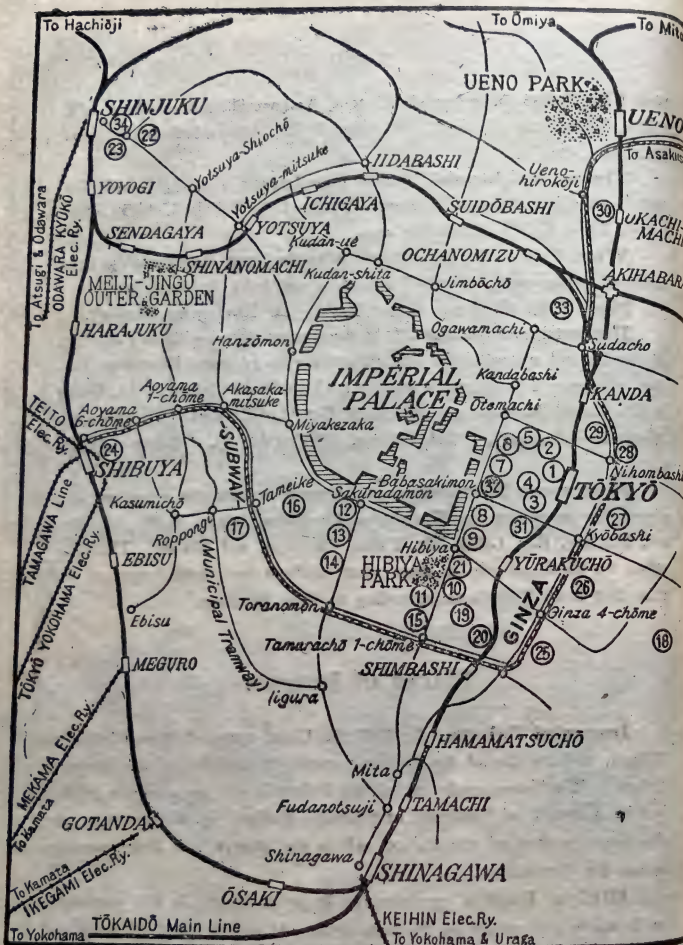
Motor-car Excursions: Among others, the most popular places for excursion are Kamakura, Enoshima, Miura Peninsula, Atami, Hakone, Fuji Lakes, Mt. Takao, Okutama, and Nikkō. The time taken for the round trip to these places is about two hours longer or less than that from Yokohama according to their locations.

Places of Interest

Imperial Palace.—In 1869 the Court removed from Kyōto to Tōkyō, and the site of the Shōgun's castle became that of the Imperial Palace. The inner enclosure of the Palace is not open to the public, but its approach at Nijūbashi or "Double Bridge" is of interest, as are the outer gardens of the Palace, where the *daimyō* had their mansions before the Restoration.

Hibiya Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel, is laid out partly in Japanese and partly in Western style. It covers about 45 acres and is provided with a Grand Bandstand and the Public Hall. There the azalea blossoms in the latter part of May and the chrysanthemum show in November are both well patronized.

Shiba Park, (2/3 m. W. of Hibiya) is noted for the Zōjō-ji Temple, founded in the 16th century. The park contains also the



PRINCIPAL PART OF TŌKYŌ (1) Transportation Ministry (2) Marunouchi Hotel (3) Central Post Office (4) Marunouchi Building (5) Japan Travel Bureau Head Office (6) Kaijō Bldg. (7) Yōsen Bldg. (8) Imperial Theater (9) Dai-ichi Bldg. (10) Sanshin Bldg. (11) Radio Tōkyō (12) Metropolitan Police Board (13) Education Ministry (14) Home Office (15) Foreign Office (16) Central Liaison Office (17) Diet Bldg. (18) American Embassy Bldg. (19) St. Luke's Hospital (20) Imperial Hotel (21) Dai-ichi Hotel (22) Mimar-tsu Bldg. (23) Isetan Dept. Store (24) Shinjuku-Mitsukoshi Dept. Store (25) Matsuzakaya Dept. Store (26) Ginza-Matsuzakaya Dept. Store (27) Takashimaya Dept. Store (28) Shirokiya Dept. Store (29) Mitsukoshi Dept. Store (30) Matsuzakaya Dept. Store (31) Tōkyō Metropolitan Office (32) Meiji Seimei Bldg. (33) Museum of Transportation (34) Nikō Dept. Store

TŌKYŌ

Mausolea of some of the Tokugawa Shōguns. Atago Hill near the park commands an extensive view of the city.

Shiba Palace Garden (Shiba Onshiteien), a short walk from the Zōjō-ji Temple, was formerly the grounds of the Shiba Detached Palace.

Ueno Park, close by Ueno Station, is a popular and beautiful park, especially noted for its cherry blossoms in spring and art exhibitions in autumn. The park contains the Imperial Household Museum, Tōshōgū Shrine, the Zoological Gardens, the Art Gallery, the Imperial Library, the Science Museum, the monument of General Grant (which was erected for the commemoration of his visit to Japan in 1879), etc.

Asakusa Park, 5 minutes by subway from Ueno. The park known as the "Coney Island" of Tōkyō, is the most popular amusement quarter in the city; cinemas and other shows attracting daily a large number of pleasure-seekers. The Kannon Temple in the park, dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, and founded in the 7th century, is daily visited by thousands of worshippers.

Korakuen Garden, in front of Suidōbashi Station is perhaps the most celebrated landscape garden in Tōkyō accessible to the general public.

Hama Detached Palace Garden, a lovely landscape garden which is a short walk from the Shimbashi Station, was recently converted into a public garden.

Ginza Street: Ginza and Nihombashi are the main shopping streets of Tōkyō. There are, besides many souvenir stores, Mitsukoshi, Shirokiya, and Takashimaya department stores.

Book Street in Kanda, with shops dealing in new and second-hand books, extends from Jimbōchō car-stop to Surugadai car-stop.

Nicolai Cathedral of the Greek Orthodox Church stands just near Ochanomizu Station. The cathedral named after its founder was completed in 1884 after some 8 years' work. The dome rises 114 ft. from the ground and the belfry 123 ft.

Gokoku-ji Temple in Koishikawa is one of the largest temples in Tōkyō. The stone lanterns in the precincts of the temple are replicas of the finest examples in Kyōto, Nara and elsewhere.

Taukiji Nishi-Hongan-ji Temple near the St. Luke's

Hospital in Kyōbashi Ward is a large earthquake-and-fire proof edifice built in 1935 in ancient Indian style and decorated in harmonious blend of ancient and modern technique. The temple offers modern luxuries and conveniences never found in ordinary Buddhist temples.

Meiji-Jingū Shrine is dedicated to the Emperor Meiji. It is situated near Harajuku Station on the Yamate Belt Line.

The Outer Garden of Meiji-jingū Shrine contains the Jingū Stadium, baseball ground, wrestling ring, swimming pool, etc. In the Memorial Art Gallery in the garden are to be seen a large number of fine pictures, illustrating the lives of the Emperor Meiji and his Consort.

Yasukuni-jinsha Shrine, on Kudan Hill, is dedicated to those who have lost their lives in wars. Festivals are held in April and October.

Imperial Household Museum in Ueno Park is the largest museum in Japan, containing over 88,300 exhibits.

Museum of Transportation near Kanda Station is under the management of the Japan Travel Bureau. More than 20,000 exhibits are well arranged so as to depict the marked progress which transportation works in Japan has achieved in a comparatively short time since the introduction of railway into the country in 1872.

Communication Museum is near Iidabashi Station.

Ōkura Fine Art Museum is a ten-minute walk from the Toranomon car-stop. It contains the collection of antiques from Japan, China, and India of the late Baron Kihachirō Ōkura.

Museum of Theatrical Arts stands in the compounds of Waseda University and houses a large number of exhibits connected with the stage arts in Japan.

Nippon Folk Craft Museum near Komaba Station on the Teito Line commands a high place in folk craft circles of the country.

Koishikawa Botanical Gardens, belonging to the Tōkyō Imperial University, are a few minutes' walk from the Shōjutsuen-mae car-stop. The grounds cover an area of 40 acres and contain all the flowering plants characteristic to Japan, including some old trees which date from the 17th century when the garden was founded by the Shōgunate for the cultivation of medical plants.

Zoological Gardens in Ueno Park is the best equipped of all the menageries in this country.

Imperial University in Hongō is the oldest and most important of the Japanese universities.

Other Places of Note

(Outside the Yamate Belt Line)

Inokashira Park, near Kichijōji Station on the Chō Line, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Tōkyō Station, is noted for its restful scenery.

Okutama Valley, with its beautiful narrow gorge and Mt. Mitake, is one of the best places around Tōkyō for an outing. By electric train from Shinjuku (Tōkyō) to Mitake, changing cars at Tachikawa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Imperial Tomb at Tama. The late Emperor Taishō, father of the present Emperor, is buried at Tama near Asakawa Station on the Chō Line, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Tōkyō. About two miles west of the Tomb rises **Mt. T kao**, noted for the grand view from the summit and its autumnal tints.

KAMAKURA

Kamakura is situated on the shore of Sagami Bay and is noted for the mildness of its climate and its fine beach. It is worth visiting by the traveler if only to see its famous Daibutsu (Great Buddha), the most impressive bronze image of its kind in the world. It is reached from Tōkyō (31.6 ms.) in 54 mins., and from Yokohama (13.5 ms.) in 25 mins. There is a frequent service of electric trains. From Fujisawa (6.4 ms.) electric cars run to Kamakura via Katase near Enoshima.

KAMAKURA



KAMAKURA

Among the many interesting motor-car trips from Tōkyō or Yokohama, that to Kamakura and Enoshima is most recommendable in consideration of time and expense. The round trip from Tōkyō takes 8 hrs.

Historically, Kamakura is noted as the place where Minamoto-Yoritomo, the first Shōgun of the Minamoto Clan, set up his government at the end of the 12th century, and during the ensuing 200 years the town was an active administrative center. There are some desirable sites or groves around Kamakura which are occupied by a time-worn temple or shrine, or the tomb of some noted persons—all silent witness to its past glory.

Daibutsu (Great Buddha), a superb, silently eloquent image, erected in 1252. Its dimensions are approximately: height, 42 ft. 6 ins.; circumference (base), 97 ft.; length of face, 7 ft. 8 ins.; width of eyes, 3 ft. 5 ins. Reached in a short walk north of Hase tram-car stop, or directly by bus from the station.

Hase Kannon Temple, a Buddhist temple near the Daibutsu, contains a gilded image of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy, 30 ft. 3 ins. high, said to have been carved from half of an immense camphor-tree.

Hachiman-gū Shrine, (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station), founded in 1063, is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin (270-310 A. D.).

Kamakura-gū Shrine, erected by the Imperial order in 1869, is dedicated to Prince Morinaga, a son of the Emperor Godaigo who died an unfortunate death in 1335. The Prince's tomb is on a hill east of the shrine.

Kenchō-ji and **Engaku-ji**, great Buddhist monasteries, founded in the 13th century, stand in the groves of magnificent cryptomerias north of the Hachiman-gū Shrine, separated from each other by a short distance. The first abbots of both temples were Chinese priests.

The bell of the Engaku-ji, the largest in Kamakura, was cast in 1301, and is about 8 ft. high and 4 ft. 7 ins. in diameter.

Ryūko-ji Temple, near Katase car-stop was built to commemorate the miraculous deliverance from the executioner's sword of Nichiren, the renowned priest who was nearly killed at this spot.

ENOSHIMA

Enoshima, an island with picturesque cliffs and inlets, is reached by tram or bus, 4 ms. from the Kamakura Station to Katase, thence across a wooden bridge over the sea. From Tōkyō (Shinjuku), this place may be directly reached by the Enoshima Line of the Tōkyō Kyūkō Electric Railway. Another interesting way to reach Enoshima is to take a motor-car drive over the Ōfuna-Enoshima road. Everyone visits the Dragon Cave (Benten Cave). The cave is about 360 ft. deep and branches off into two sections. Candles are supplied for the visitors to make an inspection. At the far end of the cave to the left is an image of Benten, one of the Seven Deities of Good Luck. Tradition credits the cave having been the abode of a dragon.

Places of Interest

Zushi (Zushi-Nagisa Hotel), 2.4 ms. by Government line from Kamakura or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ms. by Shōnan electric line from Yokohama, is a summer resort noted for its good bathing beaches, as is Hayama, 3 ms. farther along the coast.

Yokosuka, 7 ms. from Kamakura, on the Yokosuka Line, was an important naval station. In Tsukayama Park is the memorial tombstone of William Adams, the "First Englishman in Japan" who



"Great Buddha" at Kamakura

came to this country in 1600.

Uraga, 10 mins. by electric line from Yokosuka, is the port into which Commodore Perry sailed with his expedition on July 8, 1853. On Kurihama Beach, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ms. down the coast from Uraga (reached by motor-bus) is a monument marking the landing spot of the expedition, where the representatives of the Shōgun received the letter sent by the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan proposing the opening of Japan to American intercourse and commerce.

Miura Peninsula: A motor ride from Kamakura around the peninsula, visiting Aburatsubo (a scenic inlet), Misaki, Kurihama, and other places en route, makes a good one-day outing.

FUJI and HAKONE

Mt. Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan, is known all over the world for its flawless beauty. Its perfect cone rises to a height of 12,467 ft. above sea level, and its base circumference is about 63 ms. At the foot of the mountain lie the noted Fuji Lakes. In July and August swarms of pilgrims and others climb its sacred slopes to the summit, which commands a magnificent view, that of the sunrise being markedly impressive. Apart from the climbing of the mountain, the chief attraction is a motor excursion to the lakes. The eastern foot of the mountain is connected by a good road with the Hakone Mountains. These two districts compose the Fuji-Hakone National Park.

Of the different paths to the summit of Mt. Fuji, Gotemba-guchi (on Gotemba Line or via Hakone), Ōmiya-guchi (via Fuji on Tōkaidō Line) and Yoshida-guchi (via Ōtsuki on Chūō Line) are most commonly visited. Two or three days are required for the round trip from Tōkyō. Stone huts, some holding 200 persons, serve as protection on



Above: Mt. Fuji viewed from Hakone District

Below: Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita

MT. FUJI & FIVE LAKES



FUJI AND HAKONE

all the routes. Foreign visitors should hire a *goriki* (mountain guide). Horses are available for varying distances up the several paths.

The Tour of the Fuji Lakes: A trip to the Fuji Lakes—Yamanaka (Fuji New Grand Hotel), Kawaguchi (Fuji-view Hotel), Nishi-no-umi, Shōji (Shōji Hotel), and Motosu—may be made by motor-bus or partly by ferry-boat. This excursion is best made from Gotemba, which lies on the Gotemba Line. The Fuji-view Hotel is generally the objective point. From this hotel several routes are available to the rail lines; that to Ōtsuki via Yoshida is advised. But those who want to make the round tour of the base of Mt. Fuji can do so by driving all the way over a good road until they reach Fujinomiya, whence a motor-bus or the Government Electric Railway will take them to Fuji Station on the Tōkaidō Main Line.

† **Hakone District:** Few visitors to Japan fail to visit the Hakone District, noted for its mountain scenery, invigorating climate, its hot springs, and places of interest. Between Tōkyō and Odawara, an entrance to the Hakone District, there are two routes:—The Tōkaidō Line (52.1 ms.) and the Tōkyō Kyūko Electric Ry. (51.4 ms.). Thence motor-car or bus, or tram to Miyanoshita, the center of the district, the route being through the hot spring resorts, Yumoto and Tōnosawa. The Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita with its hot spring baths, superior cuisine and service, is the objective point of the majority of foreign visitors. From Miyanoshita, walking or motor-bus trips can be made to every part of the district,

MIYANOSHITA (HAKONE)



HAKONE'S TWELVE HOT-SPRINGS

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| ① Yumoto | ④ Dōgashima | ⑦ Gōra | ⑩ Kowakidani |
| ② Tonasawa | ⑤ Sokokura | ⑧ Sengokuhara | ⑪ Yunohanazawa |
| ③ MIYANOSHITA | ⑥ Kiga | ⑨ Ubako | ⑫ Ashinon |

FUJI AND HAKONE

and farther to Gotemba, an entrance to the base of Mt. Fuji, via the noted Nagao Tōgē (Long Tail Pass). The Japan Travel Bureau has its local offices in the Fujiya and Gōra Hotel.

Lake Ashi-no-ko (Lake of the Reeds), known to foreign residents as Lake Hakone, which is formed by springs in an ancient crater, is 13 miles in circumference. The lake is 2,386 ft. above sea level and is specially famous for its reflection of Mt. Fuji. On the Miyanoshita-Moto-Hakone walking or motor-bus trip the route is through Kowakidani and Ashinoyu, both noted for their mineral (sulphur) hot springs. The motor drive from here to Atami, 14 ms., is very delightful, as it passes through Jikkoku-tōgē (Ten-Province Pass). From the top of the pass (2,556 ft.), which is a rounded hilltop, on a clear day, a view can be obtained over ten provinces lying far and near the district.

Within short walks from Miyanoshita are the hot springs—Sokokura, Kiga and Dōgashima. Farther afield are the Gōra (Gōra Hotel) and Sengokuhara hot springs, the latter near the Sengokuhara Golf Links. Beyond Gōra is Ōwakidani, also called Ōjigoku (Big Hell), a gorge in which many solfataras belch steam and hot water. From the crest of the ridge there is a superb view of Fuji and of Lake Ashi-no-ko, with Ubako hot spring half-way down the slope. The views of Mount Fuji from Otome-tōgē (Maiden's Pass) and from Nagao-tōgē, both easily accessible from Miyanoshita by motor-car, are renowned.

ATAMI AND OTHER SPAS ON THE IZU PENINSULA

Atami, a favorite year-round hot-spring resort patronized by foreign residents and noted for its salubrious climate, beautiful scenery, and abundant hot springs, is reached from Tōkyō by express trains in about 2 hrs. (64.9 ms.).

Atami can also be reached by motor-car from Tōkyō, Yokohama, Odawara, etc. From Miyanoshita to Atami via Odawara (27ms., 2 hrs.), the run on a clear day is one of great drives.

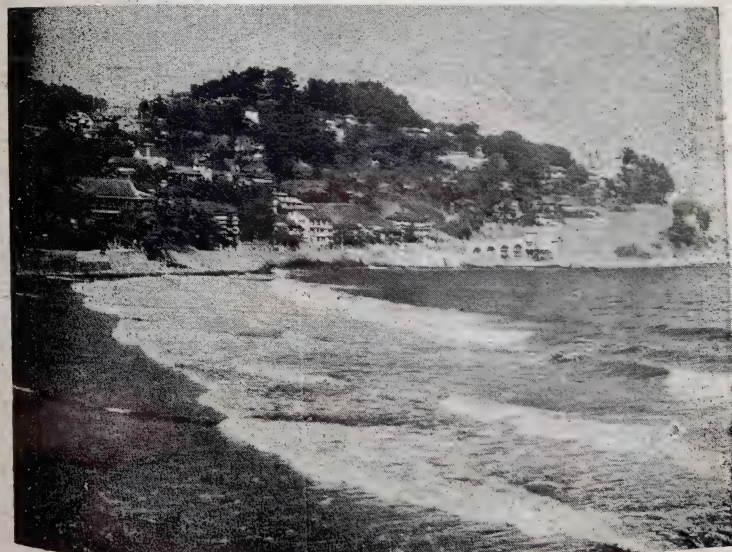
Hotels: Atami Hotel, Atami Kankō Hotel and Sannō Hotel.

Places of Interest: Plum Garden (season, January); Nishikigaura (Brocade Beach), picturesque rocky shore; Hatsushima Island; Izusan spa; Yugawara spa. **Japan Travel Bureau's Office:**—In the station

Itō, the largest spa town on the peninsula is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by train from Atami. Also from Atami a 16-mile motor-road along a picturesque coast leads to the spa. It is also reached from Numazu by motor-bus or partly by the Sunzu Railway which runs between Numazu and Shuzenji, 14.3 ms. There are many good Japanese inns.

Kawana Golf Links, 6 ms. from Itō, is one of the best of its kind in Japan. The links contains two 18-hole courses. The Kawana Hotel, noted as one of the best resort hotels, lies in the courses.

Shuzenji is popular for its mild climate and its



Kawana Hotel (above) and Atami spa resort (below) in Izu

salt spring. The spa is easily reached from Numazu (Shizu-ura Hotel) and Mishima by the electric line. The delightful motor-bus drive from Numazu, via Mito, along the picturesque coast of Eno-ura Bay, is highly recommended.

Shimoda, an historic port town situated at the southern extremity of the peninsula, is reached from Shuzenji or Itō over an interesting motor-road of 36 miles, crossing Amagi pass. Along the road, there are many hot-spring resorts such as Funabara, Yuga-shima, Yugano, Rendaiji, Imai-hama, etc. In and around Shimoda, there exist many historic places of interest, especially those associated with Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris.

THE BŌSŌ PENINSULA

The Bōsō Peninsula is the district to the south-east of Tōkyō, stretching from Tōkyō Bay on the west to the shores of the Pacific on the east. A comfortable, circular trip around the peninsula may be made by rail, starting from Ryōgoku (Tōkyō), the total distance, 180 ms., being covered in 8 hrs. Among many places of interest are: Mt. Kanō with its Jin-ya-ji Temple (30 mins. by motor-bus from Sanukimachi Station), Mt. Nokogiri (near Hota Station), Kagamigaura Inlet (from Awa-Hōjō), Kamogawa (sea-bathing resort), Mt. Kiyosumi and its Buddhist temple (30 mins. by motor-bus from Awa-Amatsu), Kominato (noted for the Tanjō-ji Temple associated



Townsend Harris' memorial tablet at Shimoda

NIKKŌ

with the Buddhist saint, Nichiren), Katsu-ura, etc.

Narita, noted for its popular Buddhist temple of Fudō, is reached by rail in about 1½ hrs. from Tōkyō either from Ueno Station via Abiko, or from Ryōgoku Station via Chiba. It is also conveniently reached by frequent services of electric railway from Ueno (Tōkyō) in about 1½ hrs.

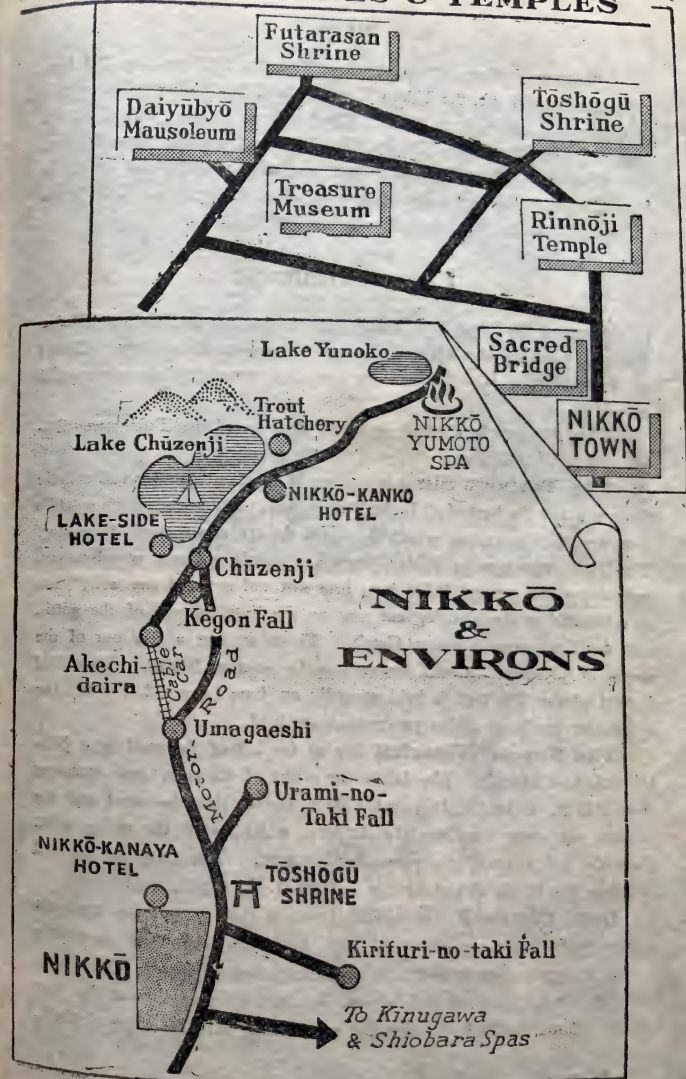
Katori and **Kashima**, both venerated Shintō shrines of ancient origin, are in the water district formed by the River Tone and Kasumiga-ura lagoon, respectively. The Katori-jingū Shrine is reached in 15 mins. by motor-bus from Sawara (2½ hrs. from Ryōgoku), and the Kashima-jingū Shrine in 1½ hrs. by motor-boat and motor-bus via Ōtunatsu. **Chōshi**, a prosperous town at the mouth of the River Tone, is reached in about 3 hrs. from Tōkyō. **Inubō**, the easternmost point of Japan, is a well-known sea-bathing resort. It is connected with Chōshi by an electric tram service.

NIKKŌ

No trip to Japan is complete without a visit to Nikkō whose glories are two-fold. There are magnificent mountain scenery, and the finest craftsmanship of man in the gorgeous mausolea erected over the tomb of Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shōgunate, and over that of his grandson, Iyemitsu. One scarcely knows which to admire more, the mausolea themselves, or the setting in which they are placed, a bold essay by Nature in landscape-gardening.

Nikkō and its inner mountainous districts, including the upper reaches of the River Kinu, Lake Oze-numa, and Ozegahara Plain, is one of Japan's national parks.

NIKKŌ SHRINES & TEMPLES



Access: From Ueno Station (Tōkyō), 90.9 ms. in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Another route is via the Nikkō Line of the Tōbu Railway Co. which runs cars frequently from Asakusa-Kaminarimon Station (Tōkyō), 84.1 ms., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs; Motor-car: Tōkyō-Nikkō, 90 ms., running time, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Hotel: Nikkō-Kanaya Hotel, one of the best resort hotels in Japan, with an excellent swimming pool and a skating-rink. The Japan Travel Bureau has its local office in the hotel.

Places of Interest

Sacred Bridge (Mihashi), also known as the Shinkyō (Divine Bridge), spanning the River Daiya on the way to the shrines. Closed to the public, it is only used by Imperial messengers on ceremonial occasions.

The Mausolea of Iyeyasu, founder of the Tokugawa Shōgunate (1603-1867), and of Iyemitsu, his grandson.

The Tōshōgū Shrine is one of dazzling splendor and artistic fineness. But the best of all is the Yōmei-mon, perhaps one of the world's most beautiful gates, on which it is said the eye never tires of gazing. The three monkeys by Hidari-Jingorō, Japan's greatest wood-carver, embodying the precept "See not, hear not and say not any evil," are as celebrated as the sleeping cat seen on the lintel of one of the gates, and the Kara-mon (Chinese Gate). These are but a few out of the scores of priceless national treasures to be seen at Nikkō. The chief festival of the Tōshōgū is held annually on June 1st and 2nd when the spectacular medieval shrine processions are held.

The Kegon Waterfall lies to the left of the road from Nikkō to Lake Chūzenji. The fall is the outlet of the lake, and measures about 330 ft. in height. It is such a sheer descent that the wind and the air turn the water into lace-like drapery, which, with the rising mist, gives the fall a peculiarly phantasmal beauty. The basin of the fall measures 600 ft. in circumference and 66 ft. in depth.

Lake Chūzenji, accessible from Nikkō proper by tram-car and partly by cable-car—about 11 ms. from Nikkō Station—is widely known among foreign residents as a popular summer resort. The lake, 4,194 ft. above sea level and 20 ms. in circumference, lies at the foot of Mt. Nantai (8,197 ft.). Boating and fishing may be enjoyed there.



Yōmeimon Gate in Nikkō Shrines (above) and Lake Chūzenji (below)



Kegon Waterfall in Nikkō National Park

IKAO KARUIZAWA

Hotel: Lakeside Hotel and Nikkō-Kankō Hotel.

Nikko Spa (Yumoto), $7\frac{1}{2}$ ms. from Chūzenji (motor-car and bus available), stands 5,088 ft. above sea level, and is surrounded by mountains on all sides except to the south, where it is open to the Lake of Yuno-ko. In summer thermometer never rises above 82 °F. In winter the lake is an attraction to skaters, and the slopes of the mountains to skiers. **Hotel:** Namma Hotel, with some foreign-style rooms and beds.

Kinugawa Spa lies in very picturesque scenery on the River Kinu, easily accessible from Nikkō. Nikkō to Imaichi by rail (4 miles), thence $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles by tram or motor-car to the spa. Kinugawa Hotel provides excellent Japanese accommodation. The 6-mile motor drive along the beautiful gorge of the river up to the primitive spa of Kawaji is splendid.

The motor-car drive from Nikkō to **Shiobara**, one of the noted mountain spas, 34 miles, is specially recommended during October on account of the beautiful autumn foliage.

Shiobara and **Nasu**, both popular hot-spring resorts are easily accessible from Tōkyō by the Tōhoku Main Line. Nishi-Nasuno is the station from which to reach the Shiobara district. Nasu, famous for its strong sulphide hot-springs, is reached from Kuroiso Station, seven miles farther north of Nishi-Nasuno.

IKAO

Ikao (76.1ms. to Shibukawa from Ueno, Tōkyō), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; thence by electric tram, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ms., 30 mins., or by motor-bus, 20 mins. Ikao Hotel is picturesquely located at the foot of a wooded mountain.

Places of interest are Lake Haruna (cable railway is available) and Haruna Shrine (about 1.2 m. farther away from the lake).

KARUIZAWA

Karuizawa (88.3 ms. from Ueno, Tōkyō, about 5 hrs. by train) stands 3,156 ft. above sea level and is now one of the most popular summer resorts in Japan on account of its coolness and its invigorating climate. The thermometer never rises above 80°F. even in the hottest season. There are two good golf courses (each 18 holes).

Hotel: Mampei, Mikasa, Karuizawa, Green, New Grand Lodge, Park Lodge, Mi-nami Karuizawa.

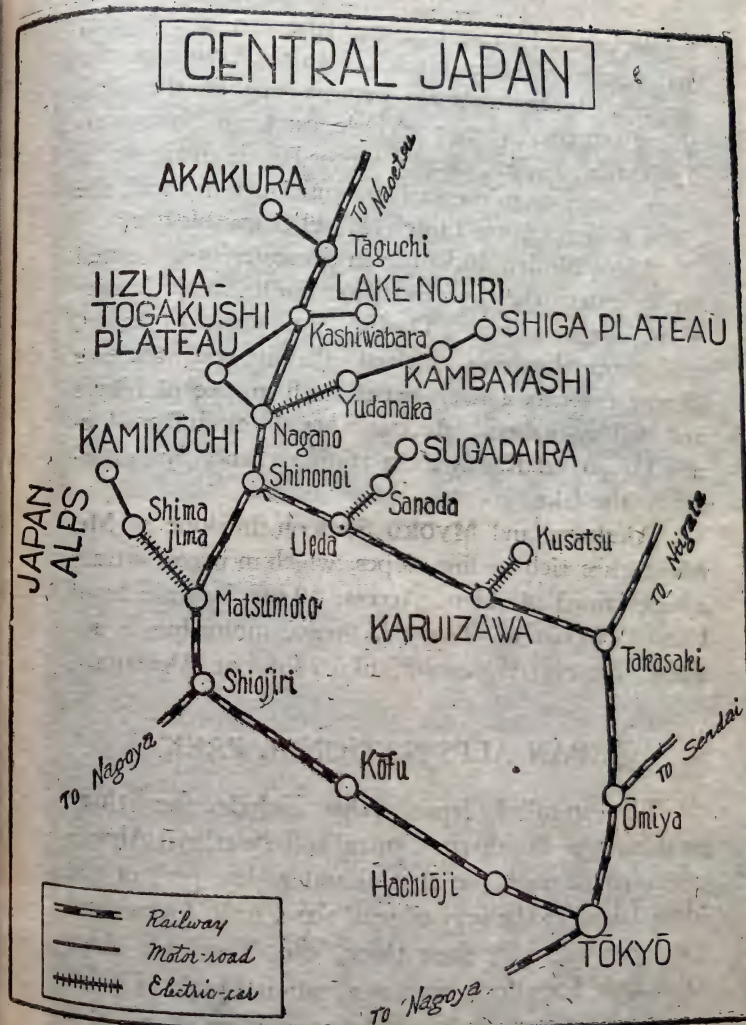
There are many delightful walks, including the ascent of Mt. Asama. **Kusatsu**, the internationally renowned sulphur spring, is also easily accessible by electric railway from here (3 hrs.).

Places of Interest: Usui Pass (noted for panoramic view of the surrounding country); Hanare-yama Hill; Oni-no-oshidashi or Lava Bed of Mt. Asama; Myōgi-san, picturesque serrated mountain mass noted for its autumnal tints (rail to Matsuida, thence about 3 ms. by motor-car).

NAGANO AND ENVIRONS

Nagano, (pop. 89,900; JTB office:— in Gondōchō) one of the most active centers of sericulture in Japan, is the city of the great Buddhist temple Zenkō-ji, which was founded in 664. Access: 8 hrs. by train from Ueno (Tōkyō) and 9 ½ hrs. from Shinjuku (Tōkyō).

Shiga Heights is endowed with the two-fold advantages of excellent skiing slopes and a number of



hot-springs. There are several lakes on the height, and forests of silver birch add to the beauty of the scenery. It has recently become one of the ideal skiing centers. Access: electric car from Nagano to Yudanaka, 1½ hrs., thence motor-bus is available in warmer seasons to the well-appointed resort hotel, the Shiga Kōgen Onsen Hotel (Hotel Shiga Height).

Lake Nojiri, 10.5 miles in circumference, is noted for its extremely clear water and for its scenic beauty of its surroundings. During the summer season, when more than two hundred villas are open, the lake district presents a lively scene with groups of hikers and holiday-makers. Access: 9 hrs. by train from Ueno (Tōkyō) to Kashiwabara station, thence by motor-car to the lake.

Akakura and Myōkō Spas on the slope of Mt. Myōkō are rich in fine slopes, which in winter attract a huge crowd of skiers. Access: 10 hrs. by train from Ueno (Tōkyō) to Taguchi, thence motor-bus is available. Hotel: Akakura Kankō Hotel at Akakura.

JAPAN ALPS NATIONAL PARK

The so-called Japan Alps include the three great ranges—Southern, Central and Northern Alps—extending through the central and widest part of the Main Island to the very edge of the Pacific Ocean and the Japan Sea. Of these three, the Northern Alps alone have been designated as a national park (Chūbu Sangaku National Park. (Refer to map on page 135).



Above: Apples galore in Nagano District
Below: Hotel Shiga Heights



Ranges of the Japan Alps (above) and Kamikochi Imperial Hotel

The park covers an area of 427,770 acres, 98 miles long and 37 miles wide. It contains more than 100 peaks, of which about forty are over 8,000 ft. high. Of these the most popular climbing peaks are Yari-ga-take, Hodaka-dake, Yake-dake, Shirouma-dake, etc. Among the spas found on the slopes or in the valleys, Kamikōchi, about 28 ms. up from Matsumoto (6 hrs. from Nagoya; 8 hrs. from Shinjuku, Tōkyō), is best known, due to its location in a scenic mountain plateau called Kamikōchi valley.

Kamikōchi Valley, 4,725 ft. above sea level, is surrounded by lofty peaks and extends like a broad belt for a distance of about 10 ms. from E. to W., with a maximum width of 1 m. from S. to N. The Kamikōchi Hotel stands in such a favorable position that visitors can fully appreciate the wild mountain scenery, the crystal waters of the River Azusa and the beautiful lakes nearby.

In short, the Japan Alps National Park is an ideal mountaineering resort, where fine gradient slopes, sheer precipices, gorges, lakes, hot-springs, imposing panoramas, etc., are all well represented.

Among several routes to the park, the more popular one is from Matsumoto (JTB Office:—In Kitafukashi Daimyōchō), from which the foot of most of the mountains is reached by motor or tram-car.

SENDAI

Sendai (216.6 ms. from Ueno, Tōkyō; pop. 238,

250 in 1945), the largest and most important city in N-E. Japan, and an educational center, the home of the renowned Date-Masamune (1566-1636), is of interest to sightseers who desire to visit the Mausoleum of the celebrated warrior, the site of his castle, the grave of Hasekura-Rokuemon, who as ambassador of Date-Masamune made a voyage to Rome in 1613 (his ship being the first Japanese craft to cross the Pacific), the two parks, the Tōhoku Imperial University, and other places. Sendai Hotel, opposite the station. JTB office:—In Nakakechō.

Sendai is reached by the Tōhoku Main Line, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by express, and also by the Jōban Line, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., the latter being a most picturesque route, as it passes near the sea-coast. An electric line starting here goes to Ishinomaki (2 hrs.) via Shiogama (39 mins.) and Matsushima (54 mins.).

MATSUSHIMA

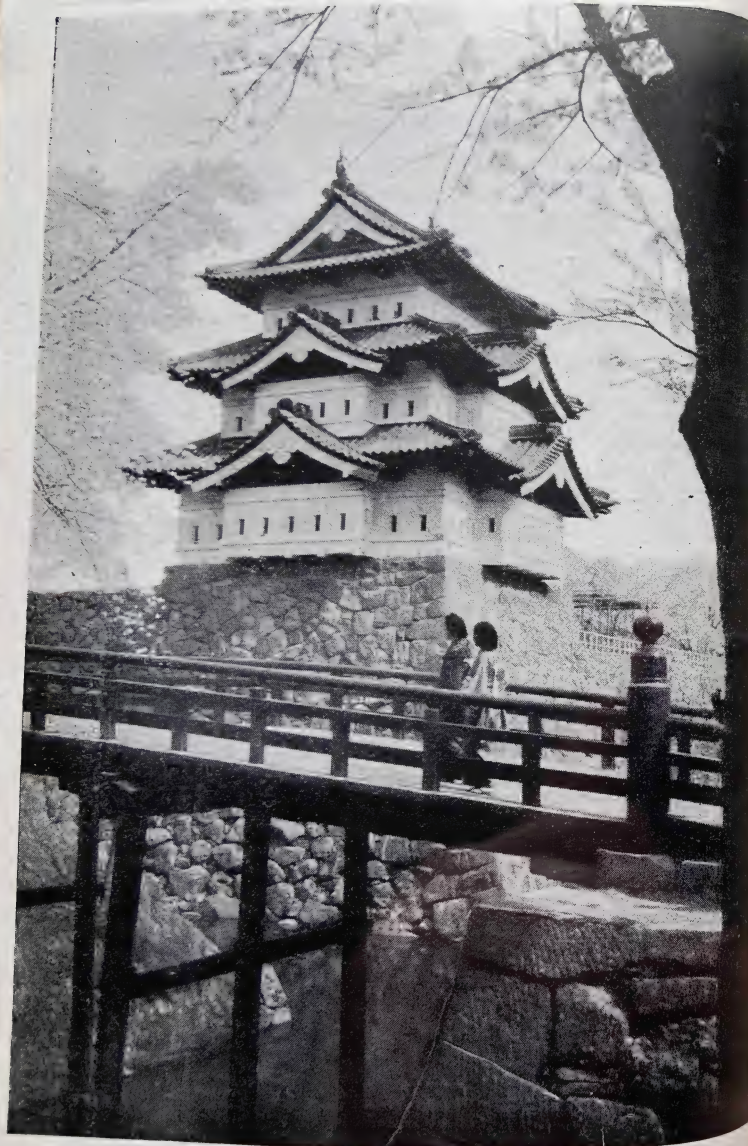
Matsushima (Pine Islands), so named from the hundreds of pine-clad isles in Matsushima Bay, is one of the so-called "Scenic Trio of Japan." The best season to visit Matsushima is from April to October. Hotel: Park Hotel.

Motor-boats and native rowing-boats are available for excursions around the 250 or more islands.

Access: Matsushima may be reached by changing trains at Sendai for Shiogama, and from that place proceeding by steamer, motor-boat, or native boat, 5 ms. This trip affords views of many of the famed islands.



Above: Mt. Zao—a skiers' paradise
Below: Matsushima Bay



Hirotsuki Castle in spring time

TOWADA NATIONAL PARK

The places of interest in Matsushima are numerous: Tomiyama (Rich Mountain); Zuigan-ji Temple, with many old paintings and the singular caves along its approach; Ōshima, and Kanrantei (Wave-viewing House), and Godaidō, on which is a small temple.

Takayama, facing the Pacific Ocean, is an attractive summer resort much frequented by foreigners. It can be reached from Shiogama by motor-car (6 ms.).

A one-day trip may be made to **Kinkazan**, the island with a shrine surrounded by a wonderful scenery, which for centuries has been a place of pilgrimage.

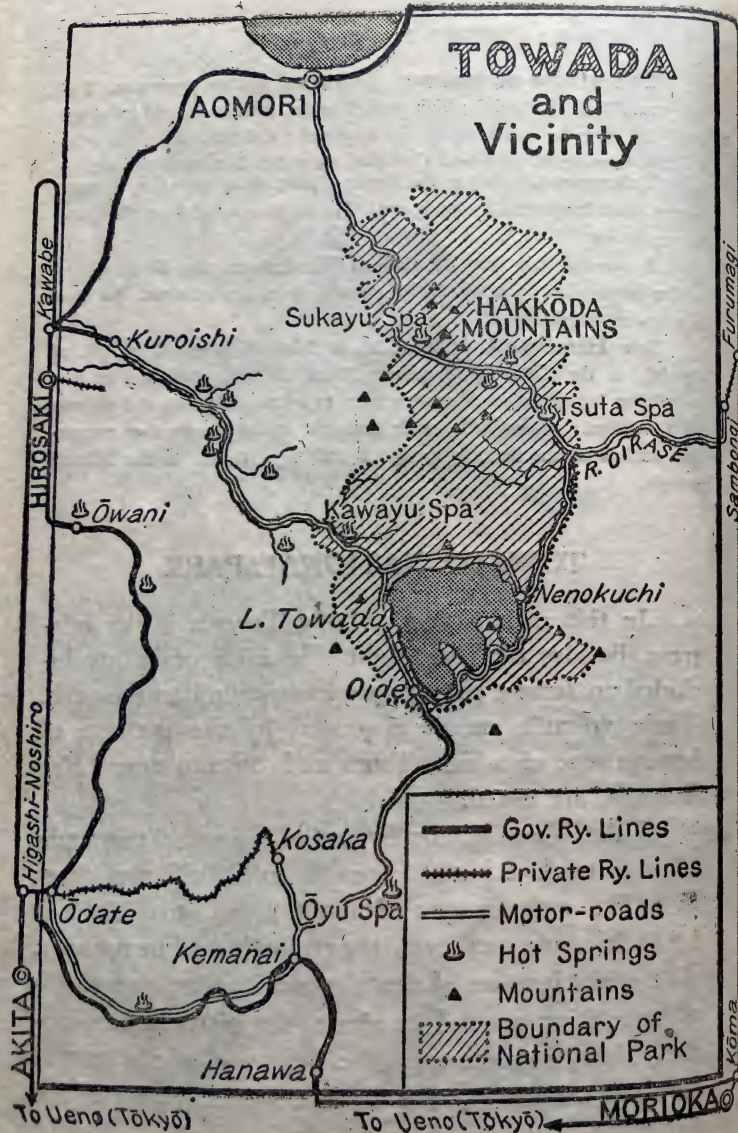
Near **Hirazumi**, 47.2 ms. N. of Matsushima or 62 ms. N. of Sendai, is the Chūson-ji monastery, 1 m. from the station. Its few remaining buildings are of great interest to lovers of fine arts and students of Buddhism. About half a mile from the station are the two remaining edifices of the dazzling group of buildings, known as the Mōtsuji temple.

TOWADA NATIONAL PARK

In this national park, Lake Towada is the mistress. Besides the lake, eight Hakkōda peaks are included to form a picturesque background to the park. Their volcanic nature is proved by the presence of hot springs, of which Tsuta and Sukayu near Lake Towada, are noted.

Lake Towada, the largest of Japanese mountain lakes, extends 6.5 ms. from N. to S., 5.7 ms. from E. to W., with an area of about 23 sq. ms. As it is 1,450 ft. above sea level, the region is cool in summer. The main features of the lake are its size, the wealth of vegetation around its shore, the picturesque pine-clad islets, and the exquisite beauty of the autumnal tints. In addition, the delicate sylvan beauty of the

TOWADA and Vicinity



FUKUSHIMA TO AOMORI VIA AKITA

mountain stream, the Oirase, the outlet of the lake, with its many waterfalls and rapids, is an attraction in all seasons. The famed Wainai trout, with which the lake is stocked, are a constant pleasure for anglers. The combination of scenic beauty and delightful recreation attracts many visitors annually.

Access: Of six routes to the lake, the following three are the most popular: One from Furumaki on the Tōhoku Main Line, 194.6 ms. north of Sendai, to Nenokuchi, on the east side of the lake, by rail (9.2 ms.) and by motor-bus (23 ms.) along the Oirase River. The views during the latter part of the journey are particularly charming. Another route is from Ōdate, on the Ōu Line, to Kemanai by rail and thence by motor-bus to Oide (18 ms.) via Ōyu spa. Aomori, the capital of Aomori Prefecture and the terminus of the Tōhoku and Ōu main lines, is also the starting point for a tour of the lake, motor service between Aomori and Kemanai on the Hanawa Line via Wainai being maintained by the Government Railways (49.7 ms.).

A tour of the lake may be made by motor-boat, by which these places on the lake mentioned above are connected.

FUKUSHIMA to AOMORI via AKITA

The Ōu main line, so called from the name of the district which it traverses, branches off from the Tōhoku main line at Fukushima, and running through Yonezawa, Akita, and Hirosaki, rejoins the Tōhoku line at Aomori. The entire length of the line is 302.9 ms., which is covered by rail within 15 hours. The line is often taken as an alternative to the Tōhoku line for a journey from Tōkyō to Aomori, or vice-versa, the whole distance of the route being 470.2 ms. (approximately 23 hrs. by train.)

Fukushima (pop. 47,000 at the 1945 census, 8 hrs. from Ueno by train; JTB office:—In Nakagō Dept. Store.) is a center for the manufacture of silk yarns and silk textiles. Pears and cherries are also produced. The popular hot-spring resort of Iizaka is a 25-minute bus ride from the city.

Mt. Azuma (alt. 6,430 ft.) is the generic name for the cluster of peaks which, rising to the west of Fukushima, make themselves a good objective for mountain hiking.

Goshiki Spa is 2 miles from Itaya Station (40 mins. by train from Fukushima). In recent years it has become quite popular as a skiing resort.

Yonezawa (2 hrs. 20 mins. from Fukushima) is widely known for its silk and rayon fabrics. The city has a population of 54,000 according to the 1945 census.

Yamagata (pop. 89,500), the local specialties of which are raw silk, large cherries, peppermint and plum jelly, is the starting point of the government local railway line leading to Sendai. In Nanuka-chō in the city the Japan Travel Bureau has its local office. A 1-hour ride on this local line from Yamagata is Yamadera, where there is the largest temple of the Tendai sect of Buddhism in the northeastern Japan.

Kaminoyama Spa (3 hrs. from Fukushima, 15 mins. from Yamagata) is one of the three most fashionable hot-spring resorts in the northeastern Japan, the other two being Iizaka and Higashiyama near Wakamatsu. The spa resort is the most popular base for an expedition to Mt. Zaō which affords good skiing in winter.

Akita (pop. 101,000, 6 ½ hrs. from Yamagata by train) is the capital of the prefecture of that name.



Senshū Park in the city and Mt. Taihei, which latter is 7 miles to the northeast of the city, are good places to view the scenery all around the city and its environs. The Japan Travel Bureau's local office is in Ōmachi. On August 6 the city holds an annual function called *kantō-festival* to invoke divine help for a good harvest. On this day young men in the city, clad in picturesque dress, display their skill in balancing *kantō* on their hands, forehead, shoulders or hips. A *kantō* is a long vertical bamboo pole with several horizontal "ribs" from which hang many lanterns. The most skilful can balance one with 40 to 50 lanterns.

Oga Peninsula is well known among the Japanese for curious rock formation along its shores. The train leaving Akita reaches within 1 hour and a half a sheltered port, Funakawa, on the southern side of the peninsula. A motor-boat excursion from Funakawa to numerous isles scattered along the coast of the peninsula is a good half-day diversion.

Hirosaki (3 hrs. 40 mins. by train from Akita, 1 hr. from Aomori), formerly the castle town of the Tsugaru family, is now a thriving city with a population of 58,000. The local products are apples and a special kind of lacquer ware known as Tsugaru-nuri. The places of interest in the city are Ōyō Park, which is a part of the old castle grounds, and Saishō-in and Chōshō-ji Temples. Japan Travel Bureau's office:—In the Miyagawa Department Store.

Aomori (pop. 57,000 at the 1945 census, 23 hrs. by train from Tōkyō) is the terminus of the Tōhoku and Ōu main lines, and also the port of communication with Hokkaidō. A ferry service is maintained to Ha-



Above: Snowy view of Daisetsuzan National Park

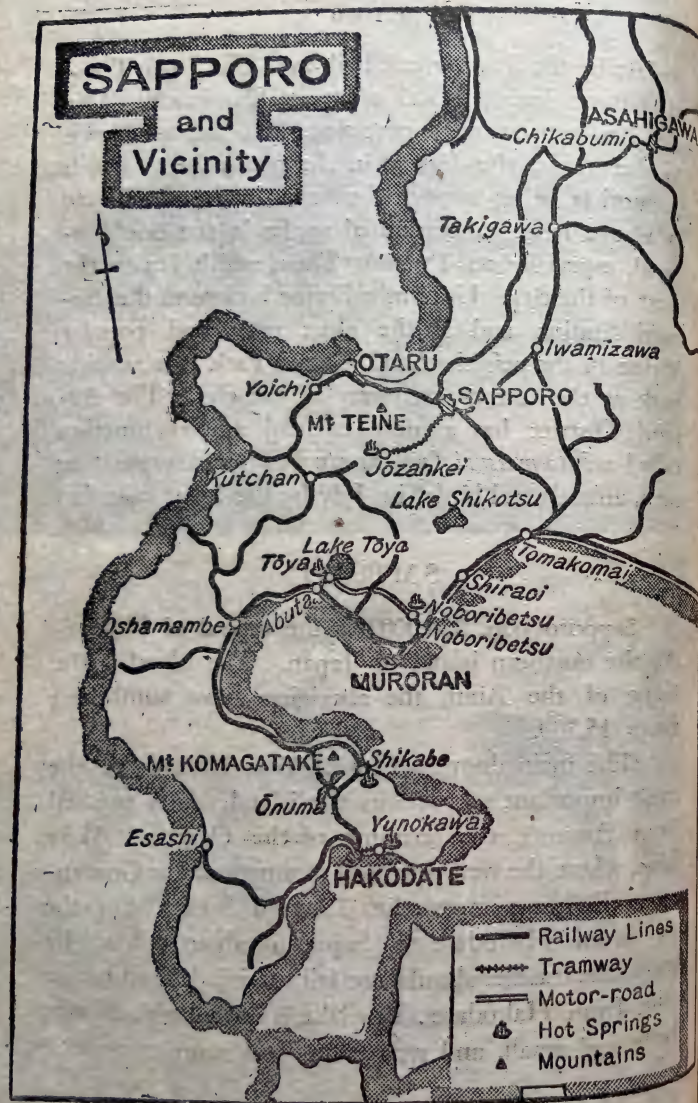


kodate by the Government Railways. The Japan Travel Bureau has its local office in Shin-machi. The city has been an open port since 1906 and has a large lumber trade, the forests in the prefecture in which Aomori is being some of the finest in Japan. There is also a large cultivation of apples in the neighborhood, especially on Tsugaru Plain, which lies to the west of the city. Utō-jinsha Shrine is close to the Aomori Station and is the most noted and popular Shrine in the neighborhood. Gappō Park is a sea-side park at the eastern extremity of the city. The Aomori District has a most colorful annual function called *nebuta-matsuri* (*nebuta* are dummies representing men, animals and birds) in July by the lunar calendar.

SAPPORO

Sapporo (pop. 220,000) is the capital of Hokkaidō, the northern island of Japan. The island is the home of the Ainu, the aborigines, now numbering about 15,700.

The main door to Hokkaidō is **Hakodate**, the most important seaport in the island. It is reached from Aomori, the terminus of the Overland Main Line, where the well-equipped steamers of the Government Railways cross the Tsugaru Straits. On the way from Hakodate to Sapporo (about 9 hrs. by train) the traveler should not fail to visit Lake Ōnuma (1hr. from Hakodate). The lake is dotted with islands, large and small, and makes an ideal summer resort.



Sapporo was laid out in 1871 on the American plan. Besides being the administrative center, Sapporo is also the most important industrial city on the island. Here is also the island's highest seat of learning, the Hokkaidō Imperial University. (Hotel:—Sapporo Grand Hotel. Japan Travel Bureau's offices:—In the Imai Dept. Store and Nishi-sanchōme, Kita-nijō.) The seaport for the city is **Otaru**, 21 ms., the largest and commercial center on the west coast. (Etchūya Hotel) Japan Travel Bureau's Otaru office:—In the Imai Dept. Store.

Principal Places of Interest: Nakajima Park, the Botanical Garden and Museum in the garden, and Commercial Museum. Golf links (18 holes) at Tsukisappu.

Jozankei, a sequestered and popular hot-spring resort, is easily accessible from Sapporo (about 1-hour's ride by electric tram).

Asahigawa (86 ms. from Sapporo by rail; J. T. B. Office:—In the Imai Dept. Store,) an important railway point, is in the center of a large agricultural district noted for its diversified crops. (Hotel: Hokkai Hotel) An Ainu village may be visited at Chikabumi, near Asahigawa.

NOBORIBETSU

Noboribetsu is the most famous hot-spring resort in Hokkaidō. The huge crater on the side of a mountain is filled with rounded mounds of sinter, with hot water bubbling and spurting, and clouds of steam. The mountain, except for the crater, is specially picturesque in the autumn when it is covered with scarlet maple leaves.

DAISETSUZAN NATIONAL PARK

Access: By railway from Hakodate, or Sapporo via Iwamizawa. From Hakodate, 128.6 ms., 5 hrs.; from Sapporo, 96.5 ms., 4 hrs. From Noboribetsu Station, by motor-bus to the spa (5.4 ms., 30 mins.). Hotel: Noboribetsu Grand Hotel.

Shiraoi, an Ainu village on the seashore, is always of interest to foreign visitors. By rail it is 11.7 ms. from Noboribetsu Station. It is the best place available on the island to see the life and customs of the Ainu.

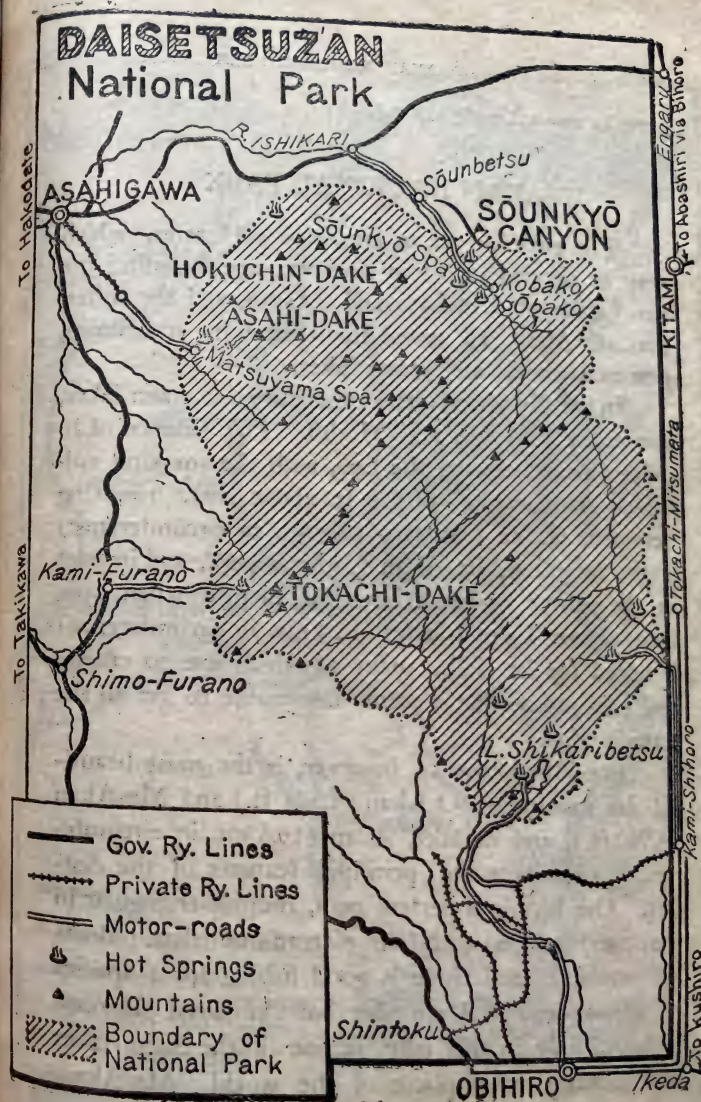
DAISETSUZAN NATIONAL PARK

Mt. Daisetsuzan (Great Snow Mountain) is another name for the Ishikari range towering in central Hokkaidō. But the name has been selected as representative of Daisetsuzan National Park which includes the Ishikari range, Sōunkyō Canyon, Tokachi and Tomuraishi volcanic ranges, and Lake Shikaribetsu, the whole area covering about 500,000 acres.

Daisetsuzan itself includes Asahi-dake (7,511 ft.) the highest mountain in Hokkaidō, Hokuchin-dake, and others, all snow-capped and of altitudes not below 6,500ft., attracting as many skiers in winter as mountaineers in summer.

In short, the chief lures of the park are the high peak of Asahi-dake with its grand views, the snowy slopes of Mt. Tokachi for its incomparable skiing, the "flower gardens", the solitary Lake Shikaribetsu, and to crown all, the wonderful canyon of Sōunkyō.

The park is reached from Asahigawa, whence two routes, to the N. and S. of Mt. Asahi, lead to the peaks, the former via Sōunkyō spa lying on the way to the canyon (45 ms. from Asahigawa; by rail and bus), and the latter via Matsuyama spa (24 ms. from Asahigawa;



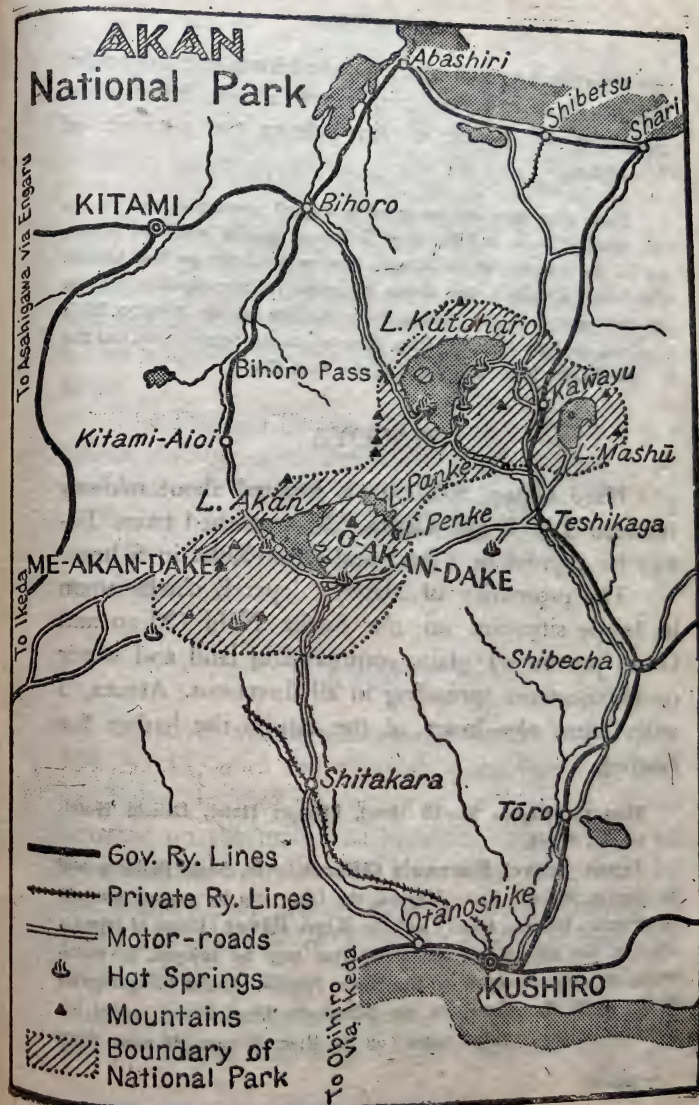
partly by tram and partly by bus.):

AKAN NATIONAL PARK

The park covers an area of 18,644 acres, which may be divided into two districts, one including the two basins of Kutcharo and Mashū, and the other, that of Akan, all noted for their lofty mountains, primeval woods, and crater lakes.

In the Kutcharo district there are two crater lakes, known as Kutcharo and Mashū. The distance of 10 miles yawns between the two, with the smoking volcano, Atosa-nupuri (1,485 ft. above sea), towering between. Lake Kutcharo (35 ms. in circumference) is the largest in the Akan National park, and its islet in the center makes a beautiful picture when seen from above. Lake Mashū (12½ ms. in circumference) is noted for its walls, many of which are so craggy and precipitous that it seems impossible to get to the water's edge.

The Akan district, however, is the most beautiful. Its mountains, O-Akan (4,524 ft.) and Me-Akan (4,960 ft.), and its lake, Akan (16.5 ms. in circumference), constitute the principal features of the district. The lake is a perfect gem, roughly triangular in shape and studded with four picturesque islets. Boats are available, and there is good fishing for a species of salmon-trout. A singular ball-like weed (*Marimo*) is found only in this lake, in one of the Swiss lakes and in a few other places of the world. Me-Akan,



an active volcano, is easily climbed from the lake-side, but O-Akan, now extinct, is still almost inaccessible. Splendid views are obtained from the summit of Me-Akan.

These three lakes are connected by a good motor-road, and on the lake shores of Akan and Kutcharo lie several spas, of which the Kohan Spa on the former and the Kawayu Spa on the latter are best known. The lakes lie within easy access of several railway stations, but the principal way to Lake Akan is from Kushiro on the Nemuro Main Line, that to Lake Kutcharo from Kawayu on the Semmō line, and that to Lake Mashū from Teshikaga on the same line.

NAGOYA

Nagoya (pop. 598,000), is situated about midway between Tōkyō and Ōsaka. It is reached from Tōkyō by express in 7 hrs., and from Kōbe in 5 hrs.

The prosperity of Nagoya depends chiefly upon its happy situation on the fertile Nōbi (Mino and Owari provinces) plain, commanding land and water communications spreading in all directions. Atsuta, 3 miles from the heart of the city is the harbor for Nagoya.

Hotel: Nagoya Kankō Hotel, Mampei Hotel, Daiichi Hotel, and Nagoya Hotel.

Japan Travel Bureau's Offices:—In Asahi Building and the Nagoya Station. From Nagoya, the 1-hr. trip by express tram to **Inuyama** (Inuyama Hotel) and the **Kiso River** (Rhine of Japan), where a boat trip up and down the river may be enjoyed, is worth while; so is the excursion to the River Nagara, **Gifu** (Nagaragawa Hotel; J. T. B. Office:—In the Marubutsu Dept. Store), noted for cormorant fishing (during summer) on the River Nagara (40 mins. from

Nagoya), and to **Gamagori** known for its fine Gamagōri Hotel and sea-bathing beach (1 hr. from Nagoya).

DAIJINGŪ SHRINES OF ISE

From Nagoya a railway runs to Yamada (73.4 ms.), where are the Daijingu Shrines of Ise, the most venerated shrines in Japan, to Futamiga-ura, with its two famous "Wedded Rocks," and to Toba, noted for its magnificent view, and pearl culture fisheries nearby.

The Daijingu Shrines of Ise consist of the Naikū (Inner Shrine), dedicated to the goddess Amaterasu-Ōmikami and the Gekū (Outer Shrine), dedicated to the God of Farms, Crops, Food and Sericulture. The two shrines are 4 ms. apart, connected by tram or motor-bus.

KYŌTO

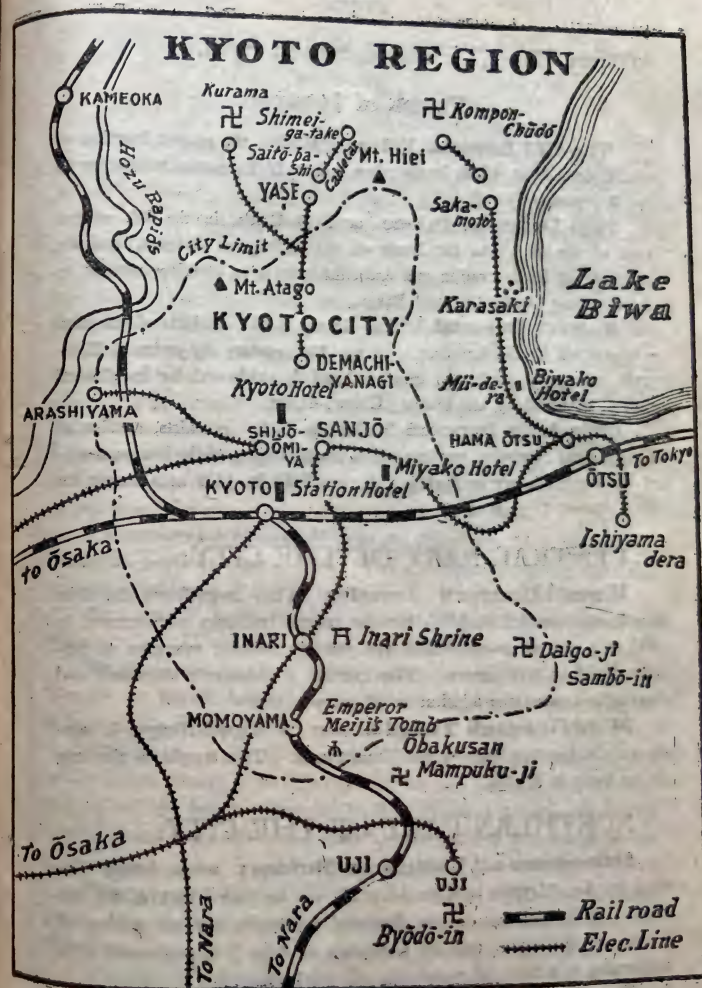
For over a thousand years from its founding in 764 A. D., until the removal of the Imperial Court to Tōkyō in 1868, Kyōto was the capital of Japan. Situated on the main line between Tōkyō and Kōbe, it is reached by rail in 10 hrs. from Tōkyō, in 1½ hrs. from Kōbe, and in 14½ hrs. from Shimonoseki. With a population of 866,000, Kyōto is the third largest city in Japan. The hotels of Kyōto, (Kyōto Hotel, Kyōto Station Hotel, Miyako Hotel) offer every comfort and luxury, and there are many fine

Japanese inns. The Japan Travel Bureau has its local offices in the Kyōto station, Daimaru Department store, Kyōto Hotel and Miyako Hotel.

Kyōto is a classic city, rich in historic association and legendary lores, representing the civilization of Old Japan in art, literature, and all other features. Its ancient prestige as the capital of the nation still remains in Kyōto, for here the successive Emperors are enthroned, and the city has also retained many of the classical functions, festivals, customs and fine-art industries of feudal times. Products: lacquer, silk embroidery, *kimono*, cloisonné, damascene, bronzes, *Satsuma* and other porcelain, fans, dolls, bamboo ware, etc.

Kyōto is the city of temples and shrines which still attest to its old glory and splendor. Of the 3,000 temples and shrines that once existed in Kyōto and its environs, more than a thousand still remain. In the precincts of many of them are the celebrated landscape gardens of the 14th and 15th centuries, designed by the masters of this art. Among them are the Ginkaku-ji (Silver Pavilion), Kinkaku-ji (Gold Pavilion), Nanzen-ji Temple and Daitoku-ji Temple.

Kyōto is also the city of festivals. On almost every day there is a festival celebration somewhere. The Aoi Matsuri or "Hollyhock Festival" (May 15), Gion Matsuri (July 16-24), and the Jidai Matsuri of Feudal Courtiers' Procession (Oct. 22) are perhaps the most spectacular. The famous Geisha dance, Miyako Odori, better known among foreign visitors as



"Cherry Dance," is staged here in April.

Places of Interest

The Old Imperial Palace (*Gosho*), the present location of which dates from 1336, is the place where 26 Emperors resided up to the Restoration (1868).

Nijo Detached Palace or Nijō Castle, in the W. central part of the city, was the home of the Tokugawa *Shōguns*, and the grandeur of its decoration and embellishment is in striking contrast to the simplicity of the Imperial Palace.

Katsura Imperial Villa, in the S. W. outskirts of the city, was erected in the last decade of the 16th century by order of Hideyoshi, the great mediaeval chieftain, and is celebrated for its classical garden, designed by the master, Kobori-Enshū.

Shūgakuin Imperial Villa, in N-E. outskirts, consists of 3 villas amid charming gardens which constitute one of the best examples of the landscape art in Kyōto. It was built in 1629 as a retreat for the Emperor Gomizuno-o.

CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY:

Higashi-Honganji Temple: This magnificent Buddhist temple was founded in 1602, but the present buildings were erected in 1895 at a cost of seven million yen and are splendid examples of Japanese Buddhist architecture. The interior is elaborately decorated and deservedly arouses the admiration of every visitor.

Nishi-Honganji Temple, near the Higashi-Hongan-ji, constitutes the fountain-head of the Shinshū sect. This temple is also one of the finest in Kyōto.

NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY:

Shimogamo and Kamigamo Shrines; whose annual festival, the Aoi Matsuri, held on May 15, can be traced back to the 6th century, is in imitation of the Imperial procession for the paying of homage at the shrine, and the horse-race of May 5 is performed with ceremonies as a form of prayer for a good harvest.

Botanical Gardens, located on the bank of the River Kamo,

were opened in 1923, in commemoration of the enthronement of the late Emperor Taishō.

EASTERN PART OF THE CITY:

Ginkakuji, or Silver Pavilion, was built in the 15th century by the Shōgun Ashikaga-Yoshimasa as a place of retirement. The ceremonial 4½-mat tea-room in one of the buildings is the pioneer tea-room, serving as a model for all later ones. The garden was designed by the great master Sōami.

Kyoto Imperial University, founded in 1897, includes the faculties of Law, Economics, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering and Agriculture.

Heian-jingū Shrine in Okazaki Park should be visited for a view of its beautiful gardens with an abundance of irises, wisterias and azaleas. The shrine is a copy on a reduced scale of the first Imperial Palace built in 794 and all is brightly colored. The most noted of the Shrine's festivals is the Jidai Matsuri, held on Oct. 22, the chief feature of which is the procession through the city composed of groups dressed to represent important epochs in the history of the city.

Commercial Museum, Public Library and Zoological Garden are all in Okazaki Park. The Commercial Museum contains numerous specimens of Kyōto's industry.

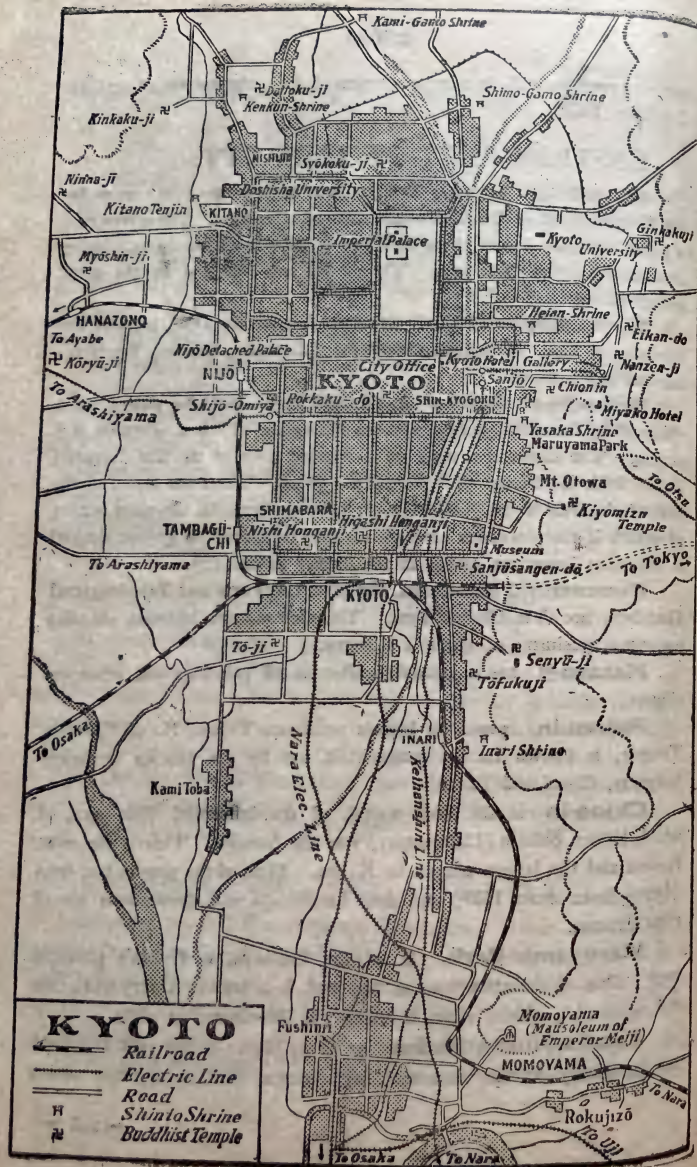
Nanzen-ji has a valuable collection of paintings and other art objects.

Shōren-in, popularly known as Awata Palace, N. of Chion-in Temple, is known for its garden laid out by the famous landscape designers, Sōami and Enshū.

Chion-in is the head temple of the influential Jōdo sect, of which Hōnen Shōnin (12th century) was the founder. This is the most famous and the largest temple in Kyōto. Most of the present buildings (dating from about 1639) and their furnishings and decorations are of great interest.

Maruyama Park, S. of the Chion-in, is Kyōto's principal park. One of the attractions of the park is a famous cherry-tree, over 400 years old, which, when in bloom, is illuminated at night.

Yasaka-Jinsha Shrine or Gion Shrine in the park is known for its stately interior decorated with bronze lanterns of many shapes



KYOTO

and designs. The popular Gion Festival (July 16-24) with its procession of ornamental carts is in honor of this shrine.

Kiyomizu Temple, visited by a constant stream of pilgrims and sightseers, stands on a cliff, with a wooden platform in front, from which is obtained a panoramic view of the city and adjacent country. Its approach is up a sloping street lined with crockery shops, known for foreigners as "Tea-pot Lane."

Municipal Museum, old Imperial Museum, should be visited by overseas tourists, as it contains an extensive collection of rare and valuable art objects, including a number of Imperial treasures.

Sanjūsangendō or "Hall of 33 *ken*," so called because of the 33 (*sanjūsan*) spaces between the pillars in the hall, is celebrated for its 1,001 statues of the Buddhist deity, Kannon. The present building erected in 1251, is wonderfully preserved considering its age.

SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY:

Tōfuku-ji Temple occupies an extensive area and contains many rare paintings. In the garden behind the temple is a rivulet spanned by a bridge, on the top of which is a tower. A fine view of the maples which have made the name of the temple famous may be obtained from its top in autumn.

The Mausolea of the Emperor Meiji and his consort stand at Momoyama which may be visited en route.

WESTERN PART OF THE CITY:

Kinkaku-ji Temple (or Gold Pavilion), stands in a thick forest in the north-western suburb of the city and is reached by passing through **Nishijin**, the center of the famous Nishijin silk-weaving industry. The temple is celebrated for its three-storied pavilion which was erected in 1397. The interior of its upper story was once covered with gold foil, and traces of it still give evidence of its past glory. The garden surrounding the temple is wonderfully charming and is regarded as one of the finest landscape gardens in Japan.

Arashiyama, at the foot of which runs the River Oi, is famed for its excellent scenery. The beauty of the spot lies in the varied vegetation of the hillside facing the river, large pine trees being interspersed with innumerable cherry and maple trees, which in their respective

seasons make the place exquisitely beautiful. Reached by electric car from Kyōto in 20 mins.

OUT-OF-TOWN TRIPS:

The **Hozu Rapids** lie between Kameoka and Arashiyama, 7.5 ms., the river winding through gorges and narrow valleys between two ranges of hills, Atagoyama and Arashiyama. The shooting of the rapids (1 ½ hrs.) is very enjoyable in spring when the cherry trees are in blossom, but perhaps summer or autumn is the best time to make the descent. Train or motor-car is available to Kameoka, then a few minutes' walk to the river.

Mt. Hiei (alt. 2,782 ft.), the noted mountain N-E. of Kyōto, is best ascended by taking train from Demachi-yanagi to Yase, the foot of the mountain, then by cable-car up to Shimeiga-take, the highest peak of the mountains. Among the groves of *hinoki* (cypress) trees are situated the historic group of temples known as Enryaku-ji, of which the Tōtō is the principal monastery. There is magnificent view of the city, Lake Biwa, and the adjacent country. The descent may be made by another cable line to Sakamoto on the lake and return to Kyōto by electric car via Ōtsu—offering an interesting half-day trip.

Lake Biwa, the largest of the Japanese fresh-water lakes, has a circumference of 146 ms., and is nearly equal in size to the Lake of Geneva. Ōtsu on the lake shore is reached by motor-car or tram from Kyōto, thence steamers start for the round of Chikubu-shima and other islands on the lake or the "Eight Noted Sights" along the shore. The return from the lake to Kyōto may be made by boat on the Canal, through its tunnels—the canal starting near Miidera Temple, headquarters of the Tendai sect of Buddhism. A lakeside resort at Ōtsu has a home-like hotel called Biwako Hotel.

Takao, Makino-o and **Togano-o**, at the foot of Atagoyama in the northwestern outskirts of Kyōto, are noted for their maples in autumn.

Uji, where grows the choicest green tea, is a good spot for an excursion by motor-car from Kyōto. The "Phoenix Hall" of the Byōdō-in Temple stands on the Uji River as a sample of the best religious architecture in the 9th century. A model of the building was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.



Kiyomizu Temple (above) and Heian Shrine (below) in Kyoto

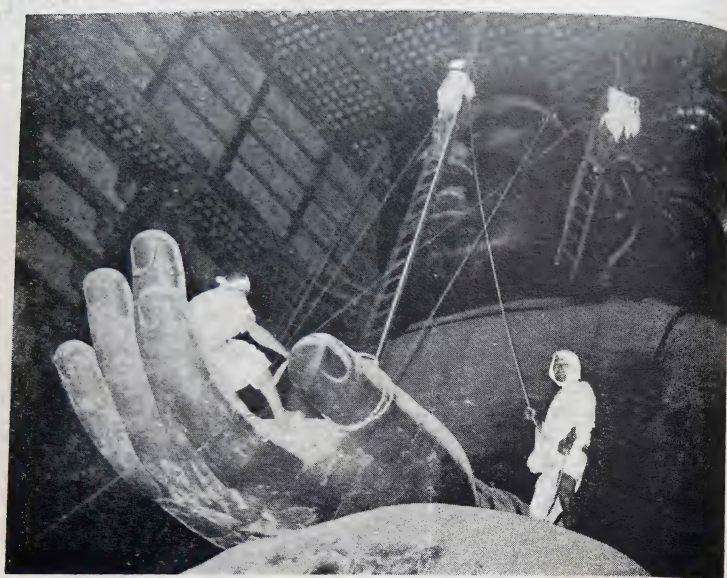
AMANOHASHIDATE

Amanohashidate, one of the so-called "Scenic Trio of Japan," is a sand-bar, about two miles long, with a width of from 100 to 300 ft., covered with pine trees, which juts out from the mainland into Miyazu Bay on the Japan Sea.

The best view of Amanohashidate is to be obtained from a height. Travelers are generally content with the view from Kasamatsu, to which point there is a cable railway. Connoisseurs in the art of scenery-viewing have invented a way of looking at the scene from between the legs, the "bridge," it is claimed, then appearing to be suspended in the air. Between Miyazu on Miyazu Bay and Amanohashidate there are ferry services besides those of railway connecting them. The numerous slopes of Mt. Nariiai offer good skiing grounds in winter. Amanohashidate is reached by rail in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Kyōto. There are some good Japanese inns at Miyazu and Amanohashidate.

NARA

Nara, the capital of Japan during seven reigns (710-784 A.D.), is the cradle of her arts, crafts, literature, and industries. At the height of its glory, Nara covered a much more extensive area, with its palaces, temples and mansions. Fire has destroyed many of the old Buddhist buildings and time has ravaged the



Above: "Great Buddha" at Nara receiving a thorough scrubbing
Below: Deer Park at Nara

remainder; yet many temples and shrines remain almost as they were originally built. Such famous classical buildings as the Kasuga-jinsha Shrine, the Tōdai-ji Temple, Kōfuku-ji Temple and Shōsō-in Treasure-house (owned by the Imperial Household), as well as the Imperial Household Museum, are all located in the classical city. In the outskirts of the city is the site of an ancient Imperial Palace. Also there are the temples of Saidai-ji, Tōshōdai-ji, Yakushi-ji, Hōryū-ji, and Hase-dera as well as the shrines of Ōmiwa-jinsha, Tanzan-jinsha, and Kashihara-jingū, all with many rare old treasures. Visitors to Japan enjoy quiet and restfulness of the old capital, and they miss much if they omit Nara from their itinerary.

Nara is well served by frequent inter-urban electric train from Kyōto and Ōsaka.

Hotel: Nara Hotel, managed by the Japan Travel Bureau, is a homelike hotel of world-wide reputation.

Japan Travel Bureau's Office:—In front of the Station.

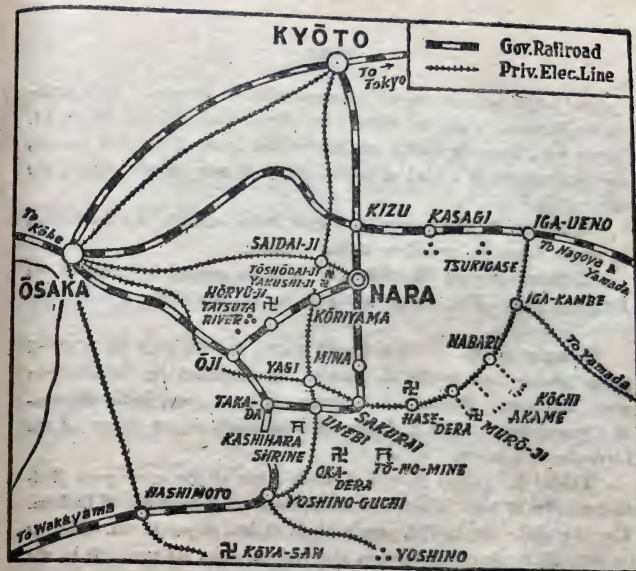
Places of Interest

Nara Park, the largest in Japan (about 1,250 acres in area) and richest in classical memories, is a natural woodland park in which roam several hundred tame deer. Besides many time-honored temples and shrines, it also contains the Imperial Household Museum with its collection of wooden sculptures, engraved gems, exquisite paintings and other art objects of the Nara period.

Sarusawa Pond is outside the main entrance to the park.

Kōfuku-ji, north of the pond, is conspicuous for its graceful five-storied pagoda. The present structures were built in Kamakura period. The temple contains some remarkably well-carved statues.

Kasuga-jinsha Shrine, founded in 768 A. D., is at a short distance from the Kasuga Wakamiya. The four main buildings are



painted bright red and hung with numerous bronze lanterns. Each shrine is dedicated to a separate deity. Its annual festival is on March 13. Every year, about the middle of October, the horns of the deer are cut, and the occasion is a kind of festival which is very popular among the countryfolk.

Kasuga Wakamiya is a small shrine where is seen the *kagura* or sacred dance performed by shrine maidens.

Tamukeyama Hachiman, a shrine erected in honor of the Emperor Ōjin. The shrine is noted for its beautifully tinted maple leaves in autumn.

Sangatsu-dō (Third Month Hall), the oldest of the Tōdai-ji group (dating back to the 8th century) is celebrated for its excellent wood sculptures. Beyond, on a terrace by stone steps, is the Nigatsu-dō (Second Month Hall), famous for its small copper image of the Eleven-faced Kannon.

Tōdai-ji (Great Eastern Temple), one of the seven great Buddhist temples of Nara, is noted for its big bell and great image of Buddha. The Big Bell, cast in 752, stands 13 ft. 5 ins. high, 10 ins. thick at the rim, 27 ft. in circumference, and weighs about 48 tons. It is the second largest bell in Japan. The Daibutsu, or Great Buddha, the largest in Japan, measures 53.5 ft. high; face 16 ft. by 9.5 ft., weighing nearly 500 tons. The two gigantic Niō or Deva Kings flanking the great gateway are regarded as the best existing examples of the sculpture of the 12th century.

Hōryū-ji, the oldest existing temple in Japan, and probably one of the oldest wooden structures in the world, is not only interesting for its architecture but also for its priceless objects of art. The temple was founded in the 6th century by Prince Shōtoku. The **Hokke-ji**, **Saidai-ji**, **Tōshōtai-ji** and **Yakushi-ji** are ancient temples seen on the way to Hōryū-ji. Shigisan Temple, via Tatsuta, well repays a visit.

Excursions to **Ōmiwa-jinsha Shrine**, **Hase-dera**, **Tumulus** of the Emperor Jimmu, are the most enjoyable possible in the vicinity of Nara. **Tsukigase** and **Yoshino**, both not far from Nara, are also the objective points for excursion, Tsukigase being famous for its plum blossoms and Yoshino for its cherry blossoms.

ŌSAKA

Ōsaka (pop. 2,801,000), because of its numerous canals, is often called the "City of Canals and Bridges."

Visitors coming over the main line from Tōkyō, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kyōto or Shimonoseki and Kōbe arrive at Ōsaka (Central) Station, and those coming from Nagoya and Nara via the Kansai Line, at Minatomachi Station. Besides, these Government railway stations, there are many terminal stations of private lines.

In ancient times Ōsaka was called Naniwa (rapid waves). In the 4th century, the Emperor Nintoku, one of the most benevolent rulers, made the city his capital. He built many roads and also cut many canals. By the time of the introduction of Buddhism into Japan, in 552, Ōsaka already held a most important position for both domestic and foreign communication. But it was not until 1584, when Toyotomi Hideyoshi built a strong castle in this city, making it his permanent base, that the foundation of Ōsaka as an economic center of Japan was established. With the organization of the Tokugawa Shōgunate, after the downfall of the Toyotomi family, Iyeyasu, the first Tokugawa Shōgun, transferred his headquarters to Edo (Tōkyō), and the center of military affairs and administration of Japan was removed to the present capital, but commerce and industry have continued to develop and prosper in Ōsaka.

Hotels: Hotel New Ōsaka (Nakanoshima); Kōshien Hotel (Kōshien); Takarazuka Hotel (Takarazuka.)

Japan Travel Bureau's Offices: In Umedachō; Nankaikan Building, Naniwa-shinchi, Minamiku; Hotel New Ōsaka and Abenotsuji.

Theaters: Bunraku-za (puppet plays), Yotsubashi; Kabuki-za, etc. Among the cinema-houses are Shōchiku-za, Daigeki, Namba, Umeda-gekijō, Umeda, etc.

Golf Links: Ibaraki (18 holes), 10 mins. by motor-car from Ibaraki Station on the Tōkaidō Line; Takarazuka (18 holes), about one mile from Takarazuka Hotel; Inagawa (18 holes), 20 mins. by motor-car from Noseguchi Station on Keihanshin Kyūkō Electric Railway; Yamada Park (9 holes), 20 mins. by Keihanshin Kyūkō Electric Railway.

Baseball and Other Sports Grounds: Around Ōsaka there are many excellent sports grounds, easily reached by different lines. Among them is the Nishinomiya Stadium (accommodating 50,000 spectators) on the Keihanshin Kyūkō Electric Railway, which is among the largest sports-grounds in the East.

Department Stores: Mitsukoshi, Takashimaya, Matsuzakaya, Daimaru, Gōgō, Hankyū.

Places of Interest

Ōsaka has some places of interest, and there are many beautiful spots in its vicinity.

Nakanoshima, a lovely park commanding a fine view, is regarded as the civic center of the city.

Ōsaka Castle, built in 1584 by Hideyoshi, was one of the grandest and strongest castles in Japan. The donjon reconstructed a short time ago in reinforced concrete, contains various exhibits of historic interest in connection with old Ōsaka.

Electrical Science Museum contains the Hall of Electricity, Demonstration Hall, Planetarium, etc.

Sumiyoshi-jinsha Shrine, a popular shrine of ancient foundation, is situated at the southern extremity of the city. The peculiar arched bridges in the shrine enclosure and Sumiyoshi Park, adjoining the shrine, are worth visiting.

Sennichimae and Dōtombori are the gayest popular resorts

of Ōsaka, packed with theaters, picture-halls, restaurants, etc. **Shinsaibashi** is the best street for shopping.

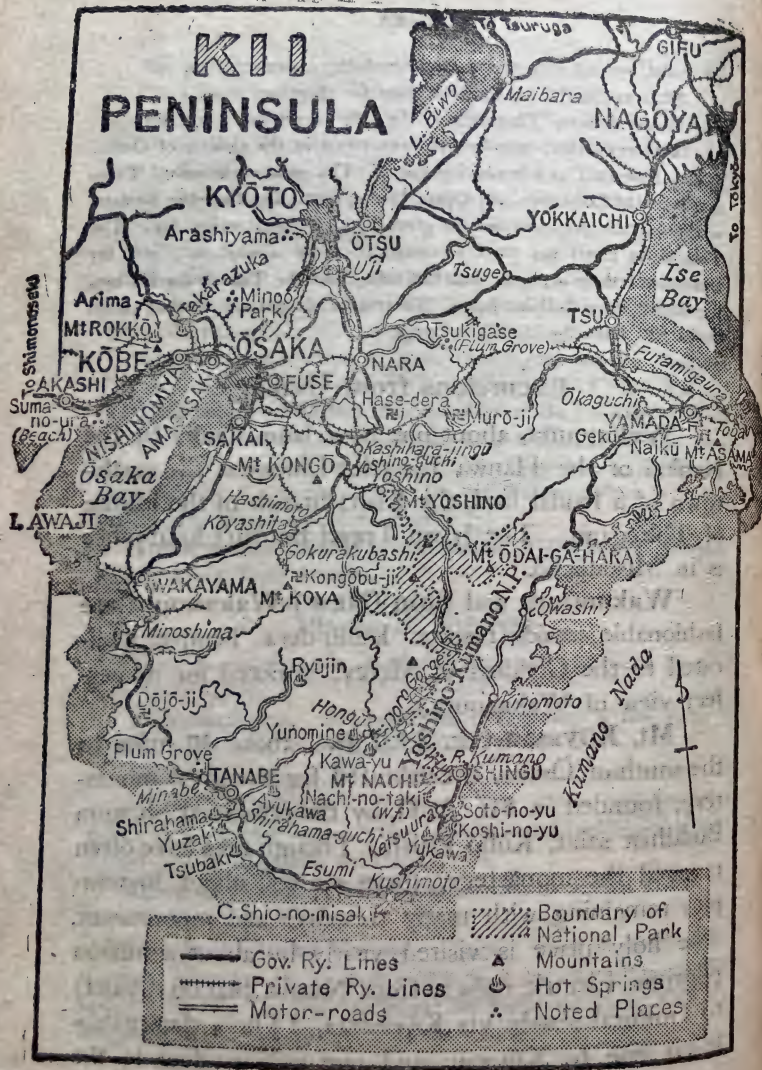
Bunraku-za Theater is the only puppet play theater in Japan. **Takarazuka,** the best pleasure resort in the vicinity of Ōsaka, is also renowned as a hot-spring resort. The great attraction of Takarazuka is the Recreation and Opera House, containing three big theaters, where operatic performances are given by girl players every day. The Takarazuka Hotel has good accommodation for a week-end, and for amusements there are golf links (18 holes) and the Takarazuka Kaikan, the largest dance-hall in Japan. Takarazuka is quickly reached from Ōsaka and Kōbe by electric railways.

Excursions from Ōsaka

Wakayama, about one hour from Ōsaka by the Nankai or the Hanwa Electric Lines, was the castle-town of a feudal lord, the Kishū branch of the House of Tokugawa. The Japan Travel Bureau's local office is in Misonochō.

Wakanoura and Shin (New) Wakanoura are fashionable seaside resorts. Kimii-dera Temple, dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, is noted for its perfect view of Wakanoura.

Mt. Kōyasan (alt. 2,832 ft.), about 40 miles to the south of Ōsaka, is celebrated for the great monastery, founded in 816 A. D. by the renowned Shingon Buddhist saint, Kōbō Daishi. Though fires have often ravaged the monastery, there are still about 30 temples remaining with many treasures and monuments. The holy place is visited yearly by about a million pilgrims. Electric railway from Namba Station (Ōsaka) to Gokurakubashi via Kōyashita, 2½ hrs., thence cable-car line to Kōyasan and one mile on foot to the



precincts.

The Western Coast of Kishū. From Ōsaka, off the beaten track, a delightful trip may be had along the coast of the Kii Peninsula. The best way to reach this district from Ōsaka is at present to take the electric car of the Nankai Line or of the Hanwa Line to Wakayama and thence by train to Shirahama-guchi or Kushimoto on the Government Line.

Minoshima is the center of the orange-growing district. **Minabe** is noted for having a plum-grove with an area of about 5,000 acres, the largest in Japan.

Tanabe, the largest seaside town in that part of the peninsula, has good bathing beaches. Shirahama and Yusaki Spas, 2½ hrs. from Wakayama by rail, are situated picturesquely on an open bay. The waters of these hot springs, with alkaline constituents, are efficacious for diseases of the throat, stomach and intestines. Kushimoto is the center of the whaling industry in the peninsula. a few miles to the south is Shio-no-misaki Promontory, the southernmost point of the Main Island of Japan.

YOSHINO-KUMANO NATIONAL PARK

Yoshino and Kumano districts, the one mountainous and the other coastal, extend over the three prefectures of Nara, Wakayama and Mie, and cover an area of 137,000 acres. Yoshino was the seat of the Imperial Court for some 60 years, under the Emperor Godaigo (14th century) and his three successors. The

surpassing beauty of its cherry blossoms, which almost cover the valleys and mountain-sides in the season (usually April 10-25), and its historic interest make it famous. Yoshino is best reached from Ōsaka by electric railway in 2 hrs.

Kumano is a sacred region in the South Kii Peninsula and embraces the three holy places of Hōngū (Original Shrine), Shingū (New Shrine) and Nachi, the last being noted for the Nachi waterfall, the highest in Japan (430 ft.). Kumano is most noted for the Doro and other gorges. For about 12.5 miles upstream from Miyai (17 miles from Shingū) special local boats are available, so that the beautiful and varied scenery may be viewed. A group of hot springs around the beautiful Katsuura Bay is comfortably reached by motor-boat from the pier.

KÔBE

Kôbe (pop. 380,000), on the Inland Sea, is one of the two largest trading ports in Japan. Protected by the Rokkô mountain range at the back, Kôbe enjoys a very temperate climate in winter and is a favorite place of residence for foreigners. The business quarter is situated near the waterfront, the residential quarter on the slopes of the hills.

Kôbe is a travel center, railway and steamer service radiating from it to all parts of the world. Tōkyō may be reached in 14 hrs. by rail from Kôbe, and the distance to Ōsaka is covered in 50 mins. and to

Kyōto, in 1 hr. 10 mins. There are three principal railway stations in Kôbe, but the most convenient for foreign tourists is Sannomiya.

Hotels: Oriental Hotel, Kōshien Hōtel (Koshien), Takarazuka Hotel (Takarazuka). There are also many good Japanese inns in the city.

Japan Travel Bureau's Offices:—In the Daimaru Dept. Store and in the Kôbe and Sannomiya Stations.

Places of Interest

Nunobiki Waterfalls, the celebrated falls, are on a thickly-wooded hill and are a favorite objective of citizens' outings.

Suwayama Park, on the hillside close to the Oriental Hotel, commands a charming view of the city and the harbor, of the Inland Sea, Awaji Island and the mountains of the Kii province.

Motomachi Street is the best place for shopping.

Sumano-ura Park, overlooking Awaji Island beyond the Inland Sea, commands a fine view. The beach is particularly adapted for bathing with a sandy expanse, and has an old pine-grove as its background. It is also the historic scene of the famous battle of Ichino-tani. The Kankō House provides accommodation for bathers and excursionists.

Excursions from Kôbe

Mt. Maya, one of the highest peaks of the Rokkō range, is noted for a popular temple dedicated to Maya Fujin, the Mother of Buddha. Maya Hotel.

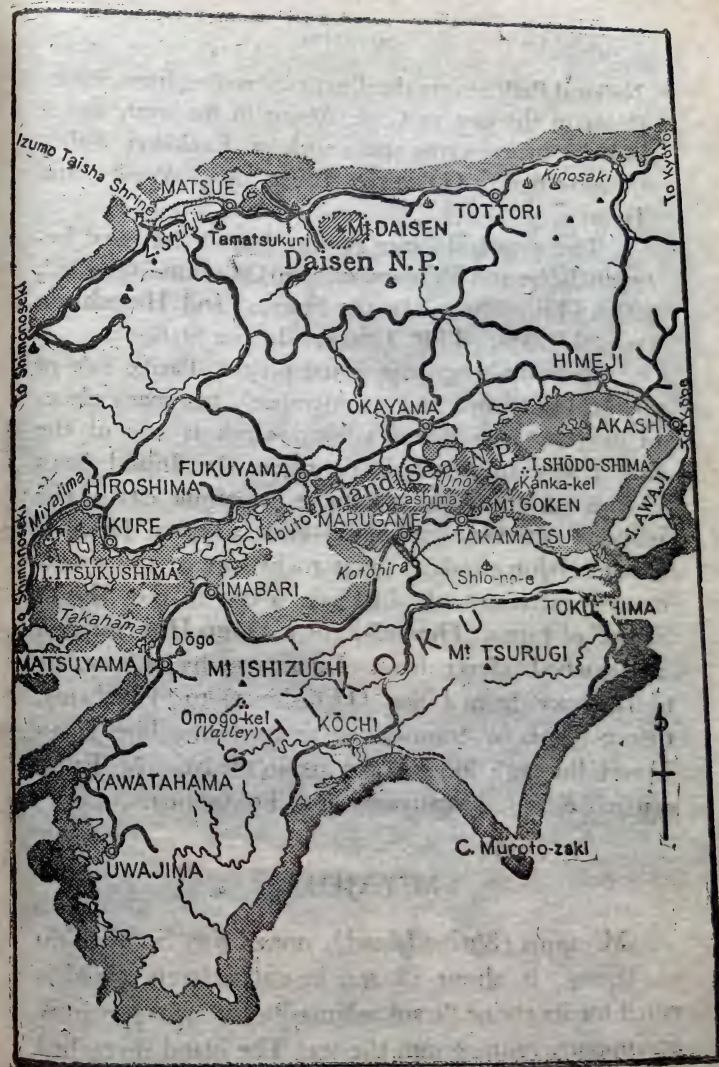
Mt. Rokkō, the highest peak at the back of the city, is reached by a one-hour drive through beautiful valleys. At the summit is a golf links (18 holes). Skating and skiing can be had in winter. The Rokkō Hotel provides foreign accommodation.

Arima Spa lies at an altitude of 1,197 ft. above sea level. The waters have a historic reputation for their curative efficacy, so that it is said that they can cure all diseases except love. An 18-hole golf links is near the spa. The spa is reached in 2 hrs. by motor-bus through striking scenery via Mt. Rokkō. It is also reached directly from Kôbe by electric line in 45 mins. There are many good Japanese inns.

Suma, Maiko, Shioya and Akashi: The western outskirts of Kôbe, stretching along the shore of the Inland Sea, are noted for their delightful scenery and their historic associations. A delightful motor-car trip can be made to these seaside resorts over a well-paved road. At Maiko there is a golf links of 18 holes. Akashi park, covering an area of 146 acres, is claimed to be one of the most beautiful and modern style scenic spots in the Kansai district. Natural forest and lawn surround the gourd-shaped pond, and a drive around it is particularly delightful.

INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK

The Inland Sea (Seto Naikai) is a winding stretch of water, 230 miles long from Awaji Island to Shimonoseki. The Sea is comparatively shallow, from 10 to 40 fathoms at the deepest part. Glimpses from the train give little idea of the romantic beauty of this water-way, which can best be seen by making a trip through it by steamer. The Ōsaka-Beyppu service is highly recommended for the full enjoyment of Picturesque views of the Sea. The site selected for the



National Park covers the district extending from Shōdo-shima in the east to Cape Abuto in the west, and it includes many scenic spots such as Kankakei Valley (Shōdo-shima), Gokenzan Parks, Mt. Washi and Tomo.

The principal cities on the Inland Sea coast between Kōbe and Shimonoseki are **Okayama** (pop. 92, 800; JTB Office:—In the Station) and **Hiroshima** (pop. 137,000; JTB Office:—In the Station).

Shikoku, the large island on the Pacific side of the Sea (1,648 ms. in circumference), has many places of interest, including Yashima, which is one of the best points from which to enjoy the Inland Sea's charms. **Takamatsu**, the most important city of the island, is noted for its Ritsurin Park, a typical Japanese garden. Murotozaki, a great rocky cape at the southeastern extremity of Shikoku, is one of the "Eight Sights" of Japan. The well-known **Dōgo Hot Springs** are reached direct from Takamatsu by railway, or by steamer from Ujina (Hiroshima) to Takahama, thence 6 ms. by tramway or motor-bus. The Japan Travel Bureau's local offices are in the cities of Takamatsu. Kōchi, Matsuyama and Tokushima.

MIYAJIMA

Miyajima (Shrine Island), one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," is about 19 ms. in circumference, and is noted for its shrine "Itsukushima-jinsha," which is built on supports running into the sea. The island is reached



Above: Inland Sea National Park viewed from Yashima in Shikoku
Below: Itsukushima Shrine at Miyajima



Above: Mt. Karakuni in Kirishima National Park
Below: Aso National Park

MIYAJIMA

by ferry boat from the pier which is close to Miyajima Station. Hotel: Miyajima Hotel. There are also many good Japanese inns.

The island is a good summer resort, with excellent sea-bathing facilities and opportunities for innumerable hikes. It is noted for its cherry blossoms in spring and more especially for its splendid autumnal tints which set the hillsides ablaze in autumn.

The Shrine consists of the Main Shrine and several subsidiary shrines, all connected by broad corridors or galleries, which stretch over the sea on both sides of the shrine, so that when the tide is coming in the shrine seems to be floating on the water. There are many bronze and stone lanterns within the shrine, in the galleries and along the sides, and in the precincts. It is unique sight at night, especially on a moonless night when the lanterns are all lighted. Sacred dances are performed by shrine maidens for a fixed offering to the shrine. The principal festival is on June 17 (lunar calendar). Tame deer wander freely about the precincts. The huge *torii*, rising out of the sea some 53 ft., differs from the usual *torii* in the form of its pillars.

Senjōkaku (The Hall of 1,000 Mats) is a time-honored building where thousands of rice scoops, given as offerings, are stacked. It was dedicated to the Shrine by Hideyoshi who is said to have built it of the wood of a single camphor tree. The five-storied pagoda close by, built in the 15th century, is a national treasure.

Mt. Misen, the highest point on the island (alt. 1,790 ft.) is easily climbed in less than two hours. A splendid view may be obtained from the summit, including the city of Hiroshima, the mountains of the neighboring districts, and the Inland Sea with its innumerable islands.

Tour of the Island, by motor-launch in about 2 hrs., makes a very interesting excursion.

SHIMONOSEKI

Shimonoseki lies at the southwestern extremity of the Main Island and holds, with Moji on the opposite coast, the key to the western gateway of the Inland Sea. It is an important railway and steamer center, being the terminal of the main island system of railways along both the Pacific and Japan Sea coasts, and the terminal or port of call for many steamship lines, including the ferry service to and from Fusan, Korea. The Japan Travel Bureau has its local office in the Station.

Akama-jingū is a shrine dedicated to the infant Emperor Antoku (12th century).

Chōmonkyō Gorge, 2½ hrs. by the San-yō Line, changing cars at Ogōri, is noted for its scenery on the River Abu-kawa.

Shūhōdō Cave, 1 hr. by motor-bus from Ogōri on the San-yō Line, is the second largest stalactite cave in the world.

KYŌTO TO SHIMONOSEKI BY SAN-IN LINE

The country covered by rail between Kyōto and

KYŌTO TO SHIMONOSEKI BY SAN-IN LINE

Shimonoseki along the Japan Sea, a distance of 422.5 ms., is off the beaten path, but has excellent sea, lake and hot-spring resorts, fishing and sailing, and other diversions, including mountain-climbing and visits to mountain resorts.

Kinosaki, the first spa reached from Kyōto, has been known since the 7th century for the curative efficacy of its hot mineral water and its nearby basalt-pillared grottoes.

Matsue (pop. 54,000; J T B Office:—In Suetsugu-honchō) is the place where Lafcadio Hearn first taught in Japan, in the Matsue middle school.

Izumo Taisha Shrine, 244.7 ms. from Kyōto, 12 hrs., is the oldest shrine in Japan, dedicated to Prince Ōkuninushi-no-mikoto. The present shrine building was built in 1874, and is in the earliest style of architecture known in Japan.

DAISEN NATIONAL PARK

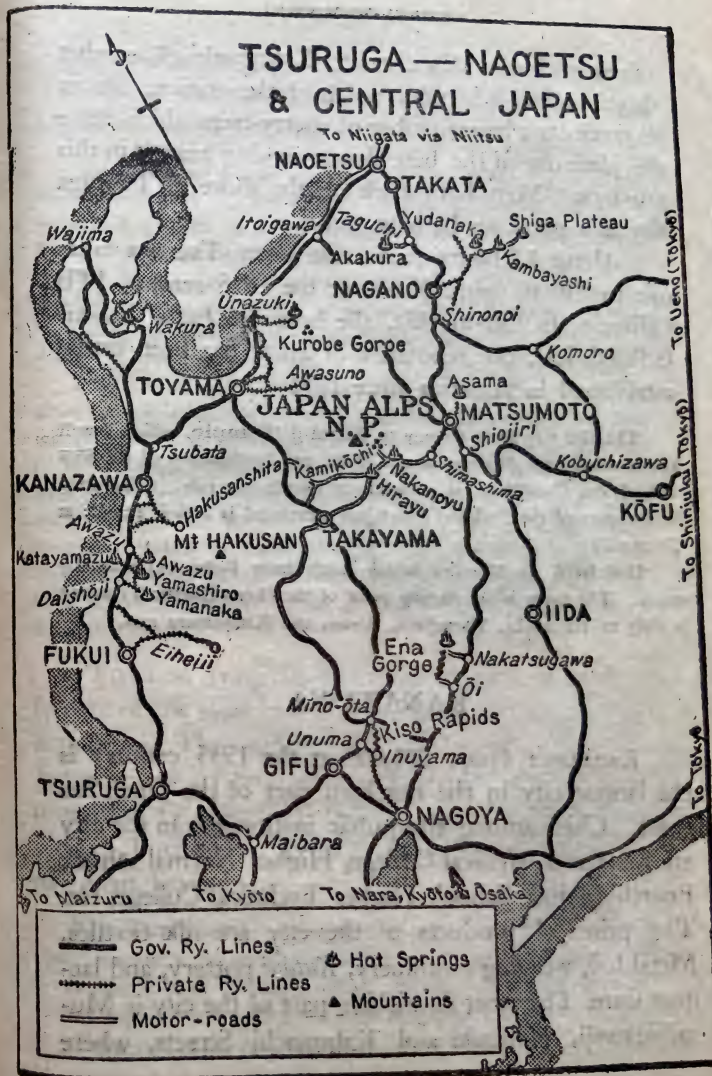
The Daisen National Park, 44,835 acres, includes with Mt. Daisen (5,658 ft. above sea level) as its center, a host of surrounding mountains. Half-way up Mt. Daisen stands the Daisen-ji Temple, founded in 718. There is still preserved a part of the original temple, ten centuries old, and some Buddhist images officially protected as national treasures. At the height of its prosperity Daisen was said to have had more than 200 temples and mountain monasteries. From the foot of Daisen to the temple is an easy ascent, motor-bus being available, but from there to the top is a severe climb, and although the distance is 4 miles only, it takes nearly 3 hrs., and extends through an

extensive forest of beech and "Kyaraboku" (a species of yew tree). The climber is well rewarded by a beautiful view from the summit, including as it does, on the north, the Islands of Oki, with its historical associations, and on the south, right across the Main Island, to the Island of Awaji in the Inland Sea. These extensive views from the summit, together with the abundance of its alpine plants and the existence of good spas in its vicinity, are some of the manifold attractions of the mountain as a National Park. In summer Daisen attracts a vast number of pilgrims and mountaineers, and in winter the slopes afford good skiing grounds.

TSURUGA to NIIGATA

The Hokuriku line which runs from Maibara to Naoetsu skirts mostly along the coast of the Japan Sea, passing through some very picturesque scenery. The total length of the line is 201.1 ms. and the principal cities through which it passes are Tsuruga, Fukui, Kanazawa and Toyama.

Tsuruga, a port city on the Japan Sea coast, is 2 hrs. 10 mins. by train from Maibara and has a population of 22,800 (at the 1945 census). From here communications were maintained with Korea in olden days, and in recent times regular steamer services with North Korea and Vladivostok. The city has the Japan Travel Bureau's local office in Minami-tsunai. Kehi-jinsha, 1 m. north of the station, is the largest



Shintō shrine in this district. Kanagaseki-gū, another Shintō shrine, 1.5 miles north of the station, has in its precincts a large number of cherry-trees which make the place one of the best flower-viewing resorts in this province. Matsubara Park on the shore of Tsuruga Bay is a good sea-bathing resort.

About 1½ hours' train ride from Tsuruga takes one to Fukui (pop. 46,000 at the 1945 census; JTB Office:— In Ōte-machi), the home of *Fukui habutae* (silk fabrics), the reputation of which has been firmly established in America since 1891.

The side trip from the city to **Eiheiji Temple**, which is well known among the Japanese as one of the two headquarters of the Sōtō sect of Zen Buddhism, is a 40-minute electric car ride. (The other headquarters of the Buddhist sect just mentioned is Sōji-ji Temple at Tsurumi.)

Daishoji is 20 miles farther north from Fukui (45 mins. by train). The town is the starting point of the Onsen Electric Tramway leading to Yamanaka, Yamashiro, Awazu and Katayamazu spas.

KANAZAWA

Kanazawa (pop. 201,000 at the 1945 census) is the largest city in the northern part of the Japan Sea coast. Chief among the public institutions in the city are Kanazawa Medical College, Higher Normal school, Fourth Higher School, Higher Technical College, etc. The principal products of the city are silk textiles, Metal foil, weaving machinery, *Kutani* pottery, and lacquer ware. The most flourishing part of the city is Musashigatsuji, Nomachi and Katamachi Streets, where

KANAZAWA

department stores and other stores are to be found. The Japan Travel Bureau has its local office in the Daiwa Department Store.

Kenroku-en Park in the heart of the city was formerly the site of the mansion of the feudal lord of this district, and is one of the three most beautiful landscape gardens in Japan, the other two being Kairaku-en Park at Mito and Kōraku-en Park at Okayama.

Mt. Hakusan (alt. 8,917 ft.) is the highest mountain in this province and a good objective of mountain hiking. Ichinose, one of the starting points of the ascent, may be reached from Kanazawa within 4 hrs. by tram and motor-bus.

Noto Peninsula, noted for the wildness and picturesqueness of its scenery, is run through by the local line of government railways, which starting from Kanazawa leads via Tsubata to Wajima at the tip of the peninsula. (Kanazawa-Wajima, 74.3 ms., 4 hrs.) **Wakura Spa** (2 hrs. from Kanazawa by train) is situated on the sea shore. With mineral springs and salt-water bathing, and with boating and many excursions available by steamer to neighboring points, Wakura is a most desirable resort for recuperation or recreation. **Wajima** is the home of a sort of lacquer ware known as *Wajima-nuri* and used chiefly as domestic utensils.

Toyama (pop. 101,000), the capital of the prefecture of the same name, is about 1½ hrs. by rail from Kanazawa. The name of the city is familiar to every Japanese for its production of patent medicines, amounting to some ¥14,000,000 annually. The Japan Travel Bureau has its local office in the Daiwa Department Store in the city.

Mt. Tateyama, which together with Mt. Fuji and Mt. Hakusan constitutes the so-called "Three Mountains," lies about 40 ms. to the southeast of Toyama. From Toyama to Awasuno at the foot of the mountain it is a little more than an hour by train. The ascent of the mountain from Awasuno takes some 9 hours.

NIIGATA

Unazuki Spa (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Tōyama via Mikkaichi by rail) is the base for an exploring trip to the Kurobe Gorge.

Kurobe Gorge is the longest and deepest gorge in Japan, extending for more than 40 miles upstream from Unazuki Spa along the Kurobe River. The gorge is now included in Japan Alps National Park.

NIIGATA*

Niigata (pop. 174,000 at the 1945 census), a port city developed on the estuary of the River Shinano, is 7 hrs. from Toyama by rail. From Ueno (Tōkyō) it is a 10-hour train ride via Maebashi, or a 14-hour ride via Karuizawa. The city was opened to foreign trade in 1869. Today it is a thriving mart and active industrial center in the province. The city is intersected by many canals which are mostly lined with willow trees, and these, with the rippling waters below, add charm to the sight of the city, hence the name "the city of willows" by which it is often known. Niigata is also sometimes called the home of beauties.

The principal places of tourist interest in the city are Hakusan Park, Hiyoriyama, Mandai Bridge, etc. Hiyoriyama is merely a bare sandhill, but it is one of the best vantage points in the city to view the island of Sado over the sea. The Japan Travel Bureau's local office is at Furumachi-dōri Rokubanchō.

Senami Spa is a little more than 1 mile from Murakami, a town about a 3-hour train ride from Niigata.

Kajikawa embankment, a well known cherry-tree resort, is 4 miles from Shibata. (Niigata-Shibata, 1 hr. by train)

Tsukioka Spa, 2 miles from Tennō-shinden Station (1 hour from Niigata via Niitsu), may be reached within 1 hour by motor-car

* Refer to Map on Page 99

SADO ISLAND MOJI TO NAGASAKI

from Niigata. This spa resort is noted for its azaleas and good skiing grounds.

SADO ISLAND*

Sado, an island of 330 sq. ms. in area, is connected with Niigata by a 3-hour ferry service. The island has two parallel mountain chains in the northwest and southeast, between which lies an extensive plain where much rice is grown. The roads on this island are good on the whole and motor-buses run between the principal places.

Sado has long been known as an island of romance and the home of *okesa* ballad singers. Camellia-trees grow in abundance on the island; the climate is mild almost all the year round, but the best time to visit the island is from April to October since the crossing of the channel in the cold season is in no way enjoyable because of the rough sea.

The principal places of tourist interest in the island are the towns of Ryōtsu, Ōgi, and Aikawa, Lake Kamo, Myōshō-ji Temple, etc. A boat trip along the coast of the northern half of the island is also quite popular among the visitors to Sado for the scenic charm presented en route.

MOJI TO NAGASAKI

With its sister city, Shimonoseki, on the opposite side, Moji (pop. 94,200; JTB Office:—In Nakamachi) is a most important travel center, being a port for many steamship lines and the terminal of railway lines

* Refer to Map on Page 99

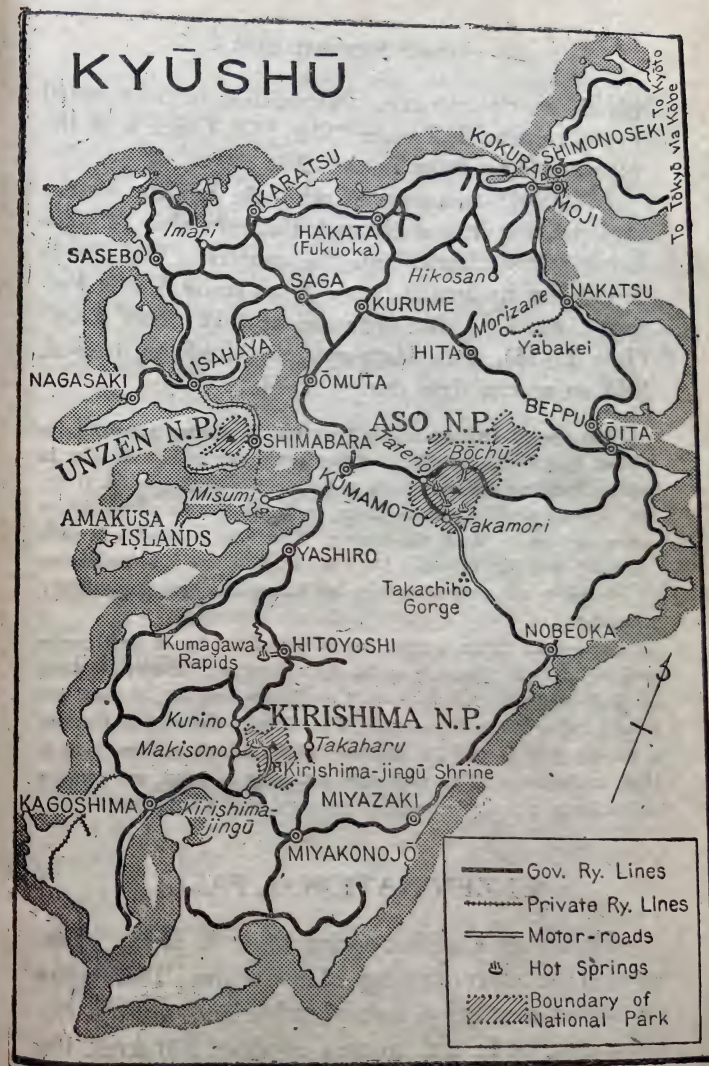
NAGASAKI

on Kyūshū Island. The expansion of the coal-mining industry in Kyūshū helped its growth and, together with Wakamatsu and some other neighboring cities, Moji is one of the largest manufacturing centers in Kyūshū.

The railway line between Moji and Nagasaki is the same as that between Moji and Kagoshima as far as Tosu, where the Nagasaki Line branches off. (For the section between Moji and Tosu see "Along the Kagoshima Main Line.") Karatsu, 25 ms. from Kubota Junction—or 33 ms. from Hakata Station, is of historical importance as the chief port of communication with Korea in former times. It is still a busy port and a very picturesque tourist resort. The Karatsu Seaside Hotel, Kaihin Hotel and others provide foreign accommodations. From Maizuru Park, the site of the former castle, a splendid view is obtainable of Niji-no-matsubara (Rainbow Pine-Grove) on the right, and Nishi-no-hama, a well-known bathing-place, on the left with the Bay of Karatsu, dotted with islands, in front. There are many spots of interest around Karatsu.

NAGASAKI

Nagasaki (pop. 143,000), 150 ms. from Moji, 8 hrs. by train, has the distinction of being the first port of Japan to be opened to foreign trade in 1570. Situated on the west coast of Kyūshū at the head of Nagasaki Bay, the port is well protected by some



islands at the entrance. Nagasaki is specially noted for its tortoise-shell ware. The JTB Office is in the Hamaya Dept. Store in the city.

Nagasaki is associated with the modern history of Japan, for it was through this port that Western learning first filtered into the country. The city is famous for its annual fetes: Suwa-jinsha Shrine Festival (Oct. 7-9), Bon Matsuri or "All Souls' Day" (July 13-15), and Hata-age, the kite-flying festival, held on several days during April.

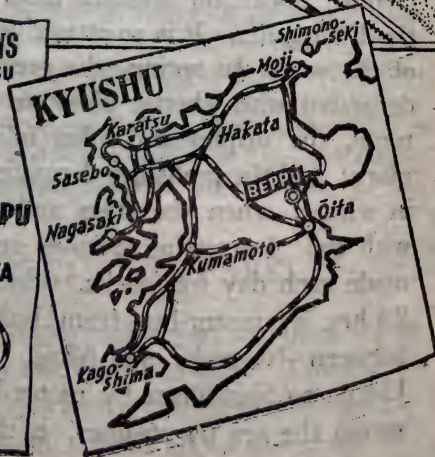
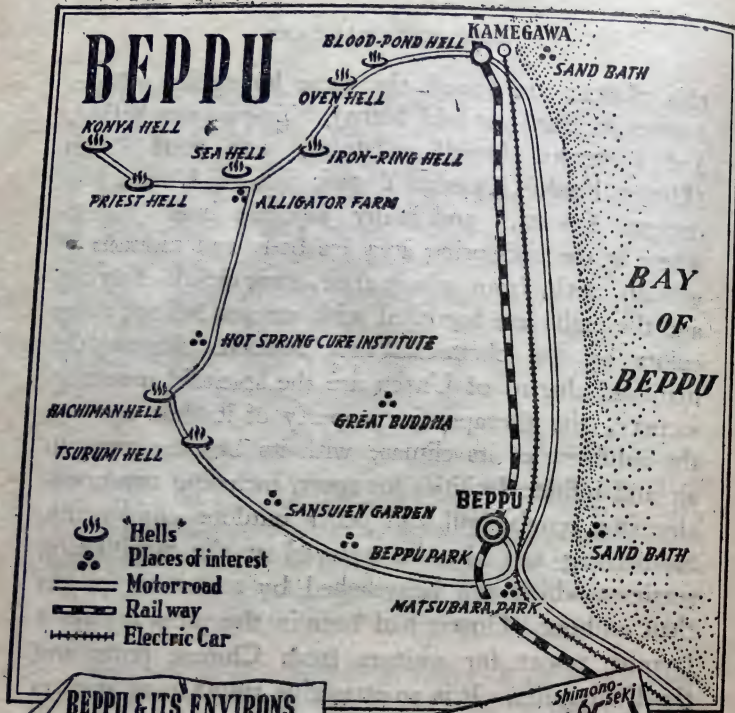
Places of Interest.—At Suwa Park is a banyan tree which was planted by General and Mrs. Grant when they visited the city in 1897. There are also stone slabs to the memory of Kaepfer (d. 1716), the German physician whose books on Japan was one of the earliest authoritative accounts of the country; Thunberg, a Swedish botanist (d. 1828), and Dr. Siebold, a Dutch physician (d. 1866), whose services in introducing the study of medicine and botany into Japan are gratefully remembered.

Suwa-jinsha Shrine is noted for its festival and for its large bronze *torii*, 33 ft. high. Nagasaki is the city of temples; Sōfuku-ji, Kōfuku-ji, (both known as "Nankin-dera" or Chinese temples), Daion-ji and Kōtai-ji being the most popular. The Catholic Cathedral at Urakami is the largest in Japan. The Roman Catholic Church at Ōura, built in 1864, is the oldest of its kind now remaining in Japan, and contains various kinds of valuable materials connected with Christianity.

UNZEN NATIONAL PARK

Unzen, an ideal hot-spring resort in Japan, is situated in the center of a range of mountains. This region constitutes a secluded sort of table-land with an elevation of 2,400 ft. and an area of about 200 acres. On

this plateau are found the three hot-spring villages known as Furu-yu (old baths), Shin-yu (new baths), and Kojigoku (small solfatras), with good hotels (Unzen Kankō, Kyūshū, Yūmei, Shin-yu, Unzen, Midoriya, Takaki,) and many Japanese inns. Everywhere in the hot-spring area are beds and mounds of whitish earth, from which arise dense clouds of steam, and the paths are bordered with streams stained many colors by the chemicals they contain. Among the manifold charms of Unzen are the splendid mountain scenery, the therapeutic property of its hot springs, the salubrity of its climate with its bracing mountain air and infinite facilities for sport, including mountain-climbing, tennis, golf and other outdoor enjoyments. Sea-bathing can also be enjoyed at the neighboring seashore which can be reached by motor-car in less than an hour. Unzen had been in the pre-war days a favorite resort for visitors from Chinese ports and the Philippines. It is an attractive resort in all seasons of the year. In spring, the green mountain-sides are decorated with cherry blossoms and azaleas; in autumn, the maples and other foliage are seen in their glory; and the peaks are decorated with "silver thaw" in winter, when the trees and shrubbery are coated with ice. Interesting outings and excursions can be made each day for weeks. Unzen is reached in about 2½ hrs. by motor-bus from Isahaya on the main line between Nagasaki and Moji. The round trip from Unzen to Shimabara by motor-bus, thence to Misumi across the sea by steamer, is the most enjoyable one



BEPPU

possible in Kyūshū (Hotel at Obama: Ikkakurō Hotel).

BEPPU

Beppu, about 4 hrs. by rail from Moji, is celebrated throughout Japan for its hot springs, which include alkaline, sulphur, iron and carbonated baths, efficacious for various complaints. Besides the numerous public baths, there are also hot sand-baths on the beach, where people half bury themselves in the sand. Beppu is reached also by steamers from Ōsaka, Kōbe and other ports on the Inland Sea.

Hotels and Inns: There are more than 300 hotels and Japanese inns.

Japan Travel Bureau:—In Kita-machi.

Besides the hot springs in Beppu city, the **six spas of the district** are: Kamegawa, 4 ms., Kankaiji, 2 ms., Hotta, 4 ms., Kan-nawa, 5 ms., Shibaseki, 5.5 ms., and Myōban, 5½ ms. There are numerous boiling ponds (*jigoku*) in Beppu. The largest is called Umi-jigoku, and is said to be over 400 ft. deep, with a temperature of 195 °F. Inns and restaurants are numerous at spas, but tourists usually make their headquarters in Beppu. There is a golf links (18 holes), about 11 ms. north of Beppu.

Yabakei Valley, celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, lies along the upper reaches of the River Yamakuni, and is reached by rail from Beppu to Shin-Yaba via Nakatsu, 58 ms., thence by ricksha or on foot for the views. Motor-bus service is also maintained direct from Beppu to Yabakei for sightseeing. The scenic beauties of the valley are fantastically shaped peaks and rocks, narrow ravines, blue meandering streams, and luxuriant vegetation. Shin (New) Yabakei, farther on, is considered even more picturesque than Yabakei proper.

ASO NATIONAL PARK

Mt. Aso, one of the National Parks (75,460 acres), is a general name for five volcanic peaks: Ta-ka-dake, the highest (5,238 ft.), Kishima-dake, Ebo-shi-dake, Neko-dake and Naka-dake. Of these, Naka-dake (4,582 ft.) is active, and is a most typical and awe-inspiring sight. There are three principal craters, of which the one to the south is the most active, and is constantly sending forth black smoke accompanied by underground rumblings. To the south and north of these five peaks lie extensive plains containing many towns and villages which are surrounded by mountain chains. The tract thus encircled is the original crater of the volcano, the largest in the world (more than 70 ms. in circumference). The shortest and easiest ascent is made from Bōchū on the Hōhi Line (Kumamoto-Oita), thence by motor-bus to the summit (50 mins.). Another route is via the Kagoshima Main Line to Kumamoto, thence by the Hōhi Line to Bōchū. It is accessible also by two routes from Nagasaki; (1) changing at Tosu for Kumamoto, (2) to Shimabara by rail, thence by steamer to Misumi and rail to Kumamoto.

On the slopes of Mt. Aso there are many spas, having good Japanese inns with excellent bathing facilities. At Yunotani (by bus from Akamizu Station) is a well-appointed Aso Kankō Hotel.

ALONG THE KAGOSHIMA LINE

The Kagoshima Main Line, from Moji to Kagoshima via Kumamoto, 248.5 ms., 13½ hrs., is the most important trunk line crossing Kyūshū from north to south, mostly along the western coast.

Kokura (JTB Office:—In the Izutsuya Dept. Store) is the junction for the Nippō Line to Kagoshima via Beppu, Ōita, Miyazaki, etc., skirting the eastern coast of the island.

Hakata (pop. 252,000) is called administratively Fukuoka, but the railway station and the sea-port are named Hakata. Fukuoka is today the center of modern manufacturing industries for which North Kyūshū has gained fame. In addition, the city is famed as the center of learning in West Japan, and in it are located the Kyūshū Imperial University, the Fukuoka Higher School, Higher Commercial School and Dental College. The Japan Travel Bureau has its local offices in the Tamaya Dept. Store and in Hashiguchichō.

Among many spots of interest in Fukuoka and its environs are the East Park, West Park, Hakozaki Hachimangū Shrine, and in particular Dazaifu. Dazaifu, which is reached in half an hour from Hakata is famous for its Temman-gū Shrine. The shrine building is designated as a national treasure.

Kumamoto (pop. 181,000; JTB Office:—In Kamidōri-machi) is celebrated for its castle which was

regarded in feudal times as one of the greatest strongholds in Japan, and also for its attractive landscape garden, Suizenji Park, artistically laid out in the 17th century by the feudal lord of the province.

Kagoshima (pop 93,600; JTB Office;—In the Yamagataya Dept. Store), the southernmost city of Kyūshū Island, is noted as the birthplace of many renowned Japanese statesmen. Shiroyama Park, a hill 1 m. from the station, is densely covered with a variety of trees, including giant camphors and many other trees of botanical interest. It constitutes a small-scale natural park. This spot is the best vantage point to view the beautiful Kagoshima Bay. Much of the Satsuma porcelain ware is manufactured around Kagoshima.

Sakurajima, reached in 30 mins. by ferry from Kagoshima, was once a volcanic island in the bay but has now become a peninsula, the flow of lava in the last eruption (1914) choking up the narrow channel.

KIRISHIMA NATIONAL PARK

Mt. Kirishima is a collective name for more than 20 peaks, of which Takachio-no-mine or Higashi-Kirishima (5,194 ft.) and Karakuni-dake or Nishi-Kirishima (5,610 ft.) are the most prominent. The area marked as Kirishima National Park (84.5 square miles) extends in the north to Shiratori Spa and in the south to Kirishima-jingū Shrine, bounded on the east by the town of Takaharu on the Nippō Line, and on

the west by the villages of Kurino and Makizono on the Hisatsu Line (Yatsushiro-Hayato).

Among the manifold features of the National Park are active and extinct craters, several crater-lakes and many hot springs, woodland filled with Kirishima azaleas.

Kirishima is best reached from Makizono Station. By motor-bus, about 10 miles to the hot spring group of Kirishima (Hayashida, Iwōdani, and Myōban), thence over 7 miles on foot to the summit of Takachiho-no-mine, partly through beautiful woodland filled with Kirishima azaleas. The round trip from the spas requires nearly 7 hrs. Near the summit there is the active crater, 6,560 ft. in circumference, which constantly belches sulphurous steam. Karakuni-dake, though less shapely than Takachiho-no-mine, is higher, and has a wider and more majestic view. These peaks have legendary associations linked with the dawn of Japanese history. The Kirishima-jingū Shrine, dedicated to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, one of the noted mythological gods, is 5 miles from the spa.

APPENDIX

THE YEAR-NAME

The Japanese use three methods of counting the years. First, that of computing from the enthronement of the first Emperor, Jimmu, in 660 B. C., by which the year 1946 A. D. is 2606. This style is employed generally on formal occasions. Next, the Christian era is being adopted in an increasing degree. But the usual practice is to use the "nengō"-year-name.

The system of naming the years was decided upon in the year 645 A. D. This system first gave names to periods of varying lengths, sometimes several changes being made in one Emperor's reign. But in Emperor Meiji's reign it was decided that one year-name, and one only, should be given for the reign of each new Emperor. In the following list the Japanese periods are given with their equivalents in the Christian calendar.

<i>Year-name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Year-name</i>	<i>Period</i>
An-ei (安永) ...	1772—1781	Bunwa (文和) ...	1352—1356
Angen (安元) ...	1175—1177	Chōgen (長元) ...	1028—1037
Ansei (安政) ...	1854—1860	Chōho (長保) ...	999—1004
Antei (安貞) ...	1227—1229	Chōji (長治) ...	1104—1106
Anwa (安和) ...	968—970	Chōkan (長寛) ...	1163—1165
Bun-an (文安) ...	1444—1449	Chōkyō (長享) ...	1487—1489
Bunchū (文中) ...	1372—1374	Chōkyū (長久) ...	1040—1044
Bun-ei (文永) ...	1264—1275	Chōroku (長祿) ...	1457—1460
Bunji (文治) ...	1185—1190	Chōryaku (長暦) ...	1037—1040
Bunka (文化) ...	1804—1818	Chōshō (長承) ...	1132—1135
Bunki (文龜) ...	1501—1504	Chōtoku (長徳) ...	995—999
Bunkyū (文久) ...	1861—1863	Chōwa (長和) ...	1012—1017
Bummei (文明) ...	1469—1487	Daidō (大同) ...	806—810
Bumpō (文保) ...	1317—1319	Daiei (大永) ...	1521—1528
Bun-ō (文應) ...	1260—1261	Daiji (大治) ...	1126—1131
Bunroku (文祿) ...	1592—1596	Eichō (永長) ...	1096—1097
Bunryaku (文暦) ...	1234—1235	Eien (永延) ...	987—989
Bunsei (文政) ...	1818—1830	Eihō (永保) ...	1081—1084
Bunshō (文正) ...	1466—1467	Eiji (永治) ...	1141—1142

Year-name	Period	Year-name	Period
Eikan (永觀)...	983—985	Genryaku (元暦)...	1184—1185
Eikyō (永享)...	1429—1441	Genroku (元禄)...	1329—1331
Eikyū (永久)...	1113—1118	Hakuchi (白雉)...	650—655
Eiman (永萬)...	1165—1166	Hakuhō (白鳳)...	673—686
Einin (永仁)...	1293—1299	Heiji (平治)...	1150—1160
Eiroku (永祿)...	1558—1570	Hoan (保安)...	1120—1124
Eiryaku (永曆)...	1160—1161	Hōei (寶永)...	1704—1711
Eishō (永承)...	1046—1053	Hoen (保延)...	1135—1141
Eishō (永正)...	1504—1521	Hogen (保元)...	1156—1159
Eiso (永祚)...	989—990	Hōji (寶治)...	1247—1249
Eitoku (永徳)...	1381—1384	Hōki (寶龜)...	770—781
Eiwa (永和)...	1375—1379	Hōreki (寶曆)...	1751—1764
Embun (延文)...	1356—1361	Hōtoku (寶徳)...	1449—1452
Empō (延寶)...	1673—1681	Jian (治安)...	1021—1024
Enchō (延長)...	923—931	Jingo-Keiun (神護慶雲).....	767—770
Engen (延元)...	1336—1340	Jinki (神龜)...	724—729
Engi (延喜)...	901—923	Jiryaku (治暦)...	1065—1069
Enkei (延慶)...	1308—1311	Jishō (治承)...	1177—1181
Enkyō (延享)...	1744—1748	Jōei (貞永)...	1232—1233
Enkyū (延久)...	1069—1074	Jōgan (貞元)...	976—978
En-ō (延應)...	1239—1240	Jōji (貞治)...	1362—1368
Enryaku (延暦)...	782—806	Jōkan (貞觀)...	859—877
Entoku (延徳)...	1489—1492	Jōkyō (貞享)...	1684—1688
Gembun (元文)...	1736—1741	Jō-ō (貞應)...	1222—1224
Gangyō (元慶)...	877—885	Jōwa (貞和)...	1345—1350
Genchō (元中)...	1384—1394	Juei (壽永)...	1182—1185
Gen-ei (元永)...	1118—1120	Kaei (嘉永)...	1848—1854
Genji (元治)...	1864—1865	Kagen (嘉元)...	1303—1306
Genki (元龜)...	1570—1573	Kahō (嘉保)...	1094—1096
Genkyō (元享)...	1321—1324	Kakei (嘉慶)...	1387—1389
Genkō (元弘)...	1331—1334	Kakitsu (嘉吉)...	1441—1444
Genkyū (元久)...	1204—1206	Kambun (寬文)...	1661—1673
Genna (元和)...	1615—1624	Kampeï (寬平)...	889—898
Gennin (元仁)...	1224—1225	Kampo (寬保)...	1741—1744
Gen-ō (元應)...	1319—1321	Kan-ei (寬永)...	1624—1644
Genroku (元禄)...	1688—1704		

Year-name	Period	Year-name	Period
Kan-en (寬延)...	1748—1751	Kōhei (康平)...	1058—1065
Kangen (寬元)...	1243—1247	Kōho (康保)...	967—968
Kanji (寬治)...	1087—1094	Kōji (康治)...	1142—1144
Kanki (寬喜)...	1229—1232	Kōji (弘治)...	1555—1558
Kankō (寬弘)...	1004—1012	Kōkoku (興國)...	1340—1346
Kannin (寬仁)...	1017—1021	Kōka (弘化)...	1844—1848
Kan-ō (寬應)...	1350—1352	Kōnin (弘仁)...	810—824
Kansei (寬政)...	1789—1801	Kō-ō (弘應)...	1389—1390
Kansei (寬正)...	1460—1466	Kōryaku (康曆)...	1379—1381
Kantoku (寬徳)...	1044—1046	Kōshō (康正)...	1455—1457
Kanwa (寬和)...	985—987	Kōwa (康和)...	1099—1104
Kaō (嘉應)...	1169—1171	Kōwa (弘和)...	1381—1384
Karyaku (嘉暦)...	1326—1329	Kyōho (享保)...	1716—1736
Karoku (嘉祿)...	1225—1227	Kyōroku (享祿)...	1528—1532
Kashō (嘉承)...	1106—1108	Kyōtoku (享徳)...	1452—1455
Kashō (嘉祥)...	848—851	Kyōwa (享和)...	1801—1804
Katei (嘉禎)...	1235—1238	Kyūan (久安)...	1145—1151
Keian (慶安)...	1648—1652	Kyūju (久壽)...	1154—1156
Keichō (慶長)...	1596—1615	Man-en (萬延)...	1860—1861
Keiō (慶應)...	1865—1868	Manji (萬治)...	1658—1661
Keiun (慶雲)...	704—708	Manju (萬壽)...	1024—1028
Kemmu (建武)...	1334—1338	Meiji (明治)...	1868—1912
Kempo (建保)...	1213—1219	Meiō (明應)...	1492—1501
Kenchō (建長)...	1249—1256	Meiryaku (明暦)...	1655—1658
Ken-ei (建永)...	1206—1207	Meitoku (明德)...	1390—1394
Kengen (建元)...	1302—1303	Meiwa (明和)...	1764—1772
Kenji (建治)...	1275—1278	Nimpei (仁平)...	1151—1154
Kenkyō (建久)...	1190—1199	Nin-an (仁安)...	1166—1169
Kennin (建仁)...	1201—1204	Ninji (仁治)...	1240—1243
Kenryaku (建暦)...	1211—1213	Ninju (仁壽)...	851—854
Kentoku (建徳)...	1370—1372	Ninna (仁和)...	885—889
Kōan (弘安)...	1278—1288	Ōan (應安)...	1368—1375
Kōan (康安)...	1361—1362	Ōchō (應長)...	1311—1312
Kōchō (弘長)...	1261—1264	Ōei (應永)...	1394—1428
Kōei (康永)...	1342—1345	Ōho (應保)...	1161—1163
Kōgen (康元)...	1256—1257	Onin (應仁)...	1467—1469

Year-name	Period
Otoku (應徳)...	1084—1087
Ōwa (應和)...	961—964
Reiki (靈龜)...	715—717
Ryakunin (暦仁)...	1238—1239
Ryakuō (暦應)...	1338—1342
Seikō (齊衡)...	854—857
Shitoku (至徳)...	1384—1387
Shōan (承安)...	1171—1175
Shōan (正安)...	1299—1302
Shōchō (正長)...	1428—1429
Shōchū (正中)...	1324—1326
Shōgen (承元)...	1207—1211
Shōgen (正元)...	1259—1260
Shōhei (承平)...	931—938
Shōhei (正平)...	1346—1370
Shōhō (承保)...	1074—1077
Shōhō (正保)...	1644—1648
Shōji (正治)...	1199—1201
Shōka (正嘉)...	1257—1259
Shōkei (正慶)...	1332—1334
Shōkyū (承久)...	1219—1222
Shōō (正應)...	1288—1293
Shōō (承應)...	1652—1655
Shōryaku (正暦)...	990—995
Shōryaku (承暦)...	1077—1081
Shōtai (昌泰)...	898—901
Shōtoku (承德)...	1097—1099
Shōtoku (正徳)...	1711—1716
Shōwa (承和)...	834—848
Shōwa (正和)...	1312—1317
Shōwa (昭和)...	1926—
Shuchō (朱鳥)...	686—697
Taiei (大永)...	1521—1528
Taiho (大寶)...	701—704
Taika (大化)...	645—650
Taiji (大治)...	1126—1131

Year-name	Period
Taishō (大正)...	1912—1926
Temmei (天明)...	1781—1789
Temmon (天文)...	1532—1555
Tempō (天保)...	1830—1844
Tempukū (天福)...	1233—1234
Tempyō (天平)...	729—749
Tempyō-Hōji (天平寶字)...	757—765
Tempyō-Jingo (天平神護)...	765—767
Tempyō-Kampō (天平感寶)...	749 (April-July)
Tempyō-Shōhō (天平勝寶)...	749—757
Ten-an (天安)...	857—859
Tenchō (天長)...	824—834
Ten-ei (天永)...	1110—1113
Ten-en (天延)...	973—976
Tengen (天元)...	978—983
Tengyō (天慶)...	938—947
Tenji (天治)...	1124—1126
Tenju (天授)...	1375—1381
Tenki (天喜)...	1053—1058
Tennin (天仁)...	1108—1110
Ten-ō (天應)...	781—782
Tenroku (天祿)...	970—973
Tenryaku (天曆)...	947—957
Tenshō (天承)...	1131—1132
Tenshō (天正)...	1573—1592
Tentoku (天徳)...	957—961
Tenwa (天和)...	1681—1684
Ten-yō (天養)...	1144—1145
Tokuji (徳治)...	1306—1308
Wadō (和銅)...	708—715
Yōrō (養老)...	717—724
Yōwa (養和)...	1181—1182

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been in use in Japan since 1893 and was adopted in 1924 as the official system of weights and measures. But as the old standards of weights and measures, too long in use to be discarded at once, are still widely employed, they are given below for the convenience of foreign visitors.

Distance and Length

<i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chō</i> = 2160 <i>ken</i>	= 2.4403 miles	= 3.92727 kilometers
<i>Ri</i> = (marine)	= 1 knot	= 1.85318 kilometers
<i>Ken</i> = 6 <i>shaku</i> = 60 <i>sun</i>	= 5.965163 ft.	= 1.81818 meters
<i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i> = 100 <i>bu</i>	= 0.994194 ft.	= 0.30303 meter
<i>Shaku</i> (cloth measure)	= 1.25 <i>shaku</i>	
<i>Tan</i> (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 <i>shaku</i>	

Land Measure

Square <i>ri</i> = 1296 <i>sq. chō</i>	= 5.95516 sq. miles	= 15.42345 kilometres
<i>Chō</i> = 10 <i>tan</i> = 3000 <i>tsubo</i>	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
<i>Tsubo</i> or <i>bu</i>	= 3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares

Quantity, Capacity and Cubic Measures

<i>Koku</i> = 10 <i>to</i> = 100 <i>shō</i> =	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4.96005 \text{ bushels} \\ 47.95389 \text{ gallons} \\ \text{(Liquid) U.S.A.} \\ 5.11902 \text{ bushels} \\ \text{(Dry) U.S.A.} \end{array} \right\}$	= 1.80391 hectolitres
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<i>Gō</i> (10th of a <i>shō</i>)	
<i>Koku</i> (capacity of vessels)	= 10th of a ton
<i>Koku</i> (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 10
<i>Koku</i> (fish)	= 40 <i>kwan</i> 'in weight
<i>Shakujime</i> (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 12
<i>Taba</i> (fagot, etc)	= about 3 × 6 × 6 ft.

Weight

<i>Kwan</i> (Kan) = 1000 <i>momme</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8.26733 \text{ lbs. (Avoir)} \\ 10.04711 \text{ lbs. (Troy)} \end{array} \right\}$	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
<i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.32277 \text{ lbs. (Avoir)} \\ 1.60754 \text{ lbs. (Troy)} \end{array} \right\}$	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
<i>Momme</i> = 10 <i>fun</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.13228 \text{ oz. (Avoir)} \\ 0.12057 \text{ oz. (Troy)} \end{array} \right\}$	= 3.75000 grammes

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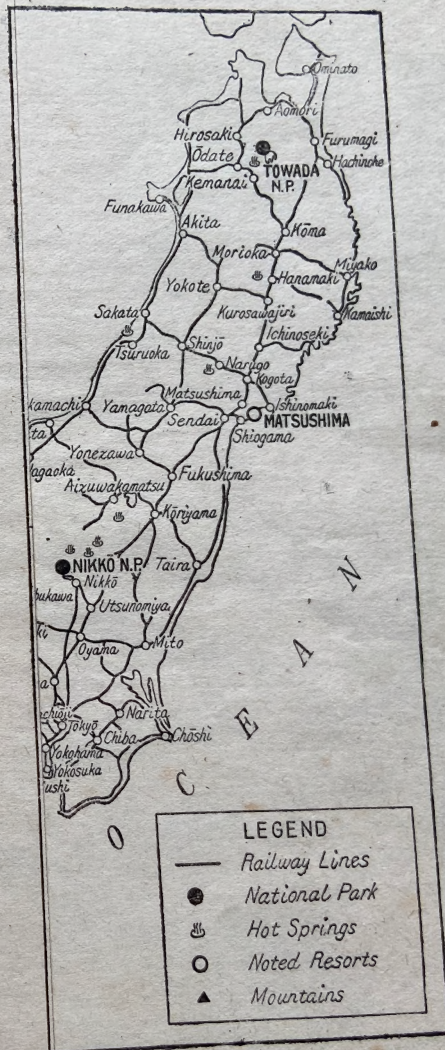
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